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Southeast Asia Report



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15 February 1984

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GOVERNMENT AID TO PHILIPPINES QUESTIONED, OPPOSED

Canberra Policy Analyzed

Melbourne THE AGE in English 24 Jan 84 p 11

[Article by Michael Richardson]

[Text]

SHOULD the Australian Government give aid to the Philippines? If so, in what amounts, for what purposes and with what, if any, conditions?

'Cutting aid to any country is an obvious sign of Canberra's extreme disenchantment with policies pursued by the Government of that country.

Such action has been taken against only Vietnam in recent years. Early in 1979, the Fraser Government suspended official development assistance in protest against Hanoi's invasion of Kampuchea.

There has been some pressure in Australia since Indonesia's invasion of East Timor in December 1975 for an end to military aid to Jakarta. The pressure has been resisted by both the Fraser and Hawke Governments on the ground that it would gravely damage Australia's relations with a big and important neighbor.

- Similar calls for a halt to military aid to and defence co-operation with the Philippines have come from aid and church groups in Australia and from the Left wing of the ALP, especially since the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino while in military custody last August.

'They argue that by giving military aid, Canberra is supporting the continued rule of President

Marcos, who has been in power for the past 19 years, eight-and-a-half of them under martial law and since 1972 with the backing of the armed forces. They describe the Marcos regime as repressive, exploitive, vulnerable to popular challenge and one that is not in accord with the democratic, moral values and principles which Australia's foreign, defence and strategic policies under a Labor Government should reflect.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Hayden, has maintained that the defence co-operation programs with Indonesia and other non-communist South-East Asian nations are designed to strengthen the capacity of recipient countries to resist external aggression.

The value of Australian military aid to Indonesia in the 11 years to last June amounted to \$A130.3 million. To the Philippines, it was \$A6.8 million.

The amount of defence assistance to the Philippines has been less than to its partners in the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

But the Philippines has followed Indonesia as the second largest recipient of civil development aid from the Australian Government. In the 11 years to last June, it got assistance worth nearly \$A122 million and another \$A17.5 million has been allocated this financial year. All that aid is non-repayable.

One of the first decisions of the Labor Government was to appoint the Jackson Committee to review thoroughly the administration, rationale and delivery of Australian civil aid — the bulk of which flows to countries in the Asia-Pacific area.

The committee has received hundreds of submissions, travelled through the region late last year and is expected to submit a report soon.

The bulk of Australia's civil aid to the Philippines has gone to two extensive projects run and funded jointly by the two Governments.

One is in Zamboanga del Sur province in the southern Philippines, the other in the northern part of Samar Island in the central Philippines. Both areas are underdeveloped and have anti-Government insurgents. In Zamboanga, the rebels are mainly Moslem-led; in Samar, communist.

The combination of poverty, insurgency and the military has proven to be a controversial brew in Australia and, to some extent, in the Philippines.

Australian aid in both areas involves road building and assistance to improve agriculture.

Critics, including church and aid organisations, contend that these ambitious integrated rural development schemes are white elephants and that they help the military and local elites more than the poor.

Mr Hayden has conceded that despite changes he ordered to the Samar project, he still has doubts about its economic viability. But he told Parliament late last year it was too far advanced to be scuttled and that he also had to weigh up "the political considerations".

He said a survey of the Zamboanga scheme, which is much further advanced, suggested that use of the roads by the military was more than 2 per cent of total traffic.

He said evidence also pointed to a substantial improvement in income levels for people living in the area, most of whom are poor farmers.

Part of the problem with civil aid to Third World countries is that

even if it is intended to benefit those in greatest need, other groups, including the local Government, also benefit, if only because such aid is seen as sustaining the status quo.

While aid should, ideally, be focussed exclusively on helping the poor and underprivileged to achieve a better and self-supporting standard of living, the choices with which a donor Government is faced are often more complex.

The request now before the Australian Government from Manila for emergency financial aid worth about \$A100 million is an example of the complexity of considerations that have to be taken into account.

They involve an assessment of Australia's national interests as well as those of groups in the recipient country, as they must if the aid is to be justified to the Australian community.

The Philippine Government has asked for revolving credit to finance imports from Australia worth about \$A200 million a year. Australian officials familiar with the request say it is unnecessarily large and that \$A40 million should be enough to finance imports at the existing level.

The loan is needed because the Philippines has a \$US25,000 million foreign debt, a deteriorating economy and an acute shortage of foreign exchange.

Australian officials say Australia's commercial interests are involved in the credit request. Apart from financing imports from Australia, some of the money would be used by Australian investors, who have established subsidiaries or joint venture industries in the Philippines, to pay for urgently needed supplies.

They argue that Australia's political interests are also involved because it has close relations with ASEAN and is now being asked to help an ASEAN neighbor.

There are two other arguments in favor of Cabinet approving a substantial revolving trade credit.

One is that it may help prevent Australian firms there and companies dependent on raw materials, equipment or spare parts from Australia from laying off staff because they can't pay for es-

sential imports.

The spectre of mass unemployment is a serious political problem for the Marcos Government. It is an even more serious problem for those who will be thrown out of work. Unemployment and underemployment are already rife in the Philippines and there are virtually no State welfare benefits.

Last Thursday, the Philippines Labor Minister, Mr Blas Ople, told local businessmen that a survey by his office showed that as many as 68,000 workers might be laid off by the end of March because of the financial crisis. Some businessmen fear that up to 300,000 employees will lose their jobs by the end of the year unless import financing is more readily available.

The US, China, the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank have agreed to provide emergency financial aid and Japan is reported to be considering doing so.

The US Government has been quietly using the leverage that its assistance to the Philippines provides to persuade the Marcos Government to make political and economic reforms, specifically to revamp the inquiry into Mr Aquino's death and to give guarantees that parliamentary elections due in May will be free and fair.

Australian aid to the Philippines, which is not insubstantial, offers the Government a similar lever which Mr Hayden shows

every intention of applying firmly but, as much as possible, in private.

He has already made it plain that Canberra will take a very dim view of continued delays in the hearing of a bail petition in a case involving an Australian Roman Catholic missionary, Father Brian Gore.

He told 'The Age' in Singapore on Sunday that he was considering going to the Philippines next month to make personal representations to the Government about the way the hearing had been conducted.

Although Mr Hayden has not said so publicly, it is clear that the Government's attitude to the Philippines' request for the trade credit and any future aid may be contingent upon improvements in Manila's handling of human rights and political issues.

Mr Hayden said in Parliament last month that the Government "intends to continue its development assistance program to the Philippines in the belief that by doing so it can best help to improve the lot of the Philippine people."

"Suggestions that Australian aid should be discontinued to certain countries overlook the fact that the result of such action would be to punish the most needy people in a developing country, without influencing those who direct affairs."

Aid Agency Hits Proposed Grant

Melbourne THE AGE in English 23 Jan 84 p 5

[Article by Louise Carbines]

[Text]

A proposed \$40 million Federal Government grant to the Philippines was fatuous, wasteful and ill-conceived, the head of an Australian aid agency said yesterday.

The national director of Community Aid Abroad, Mr Harry Martin, said the Government was throwing good money after bad.

"If we are seriously concerned about the future of the Philippines, that kind of money would be far better directed to the project activities for the poor," Mr Martin said.

"The Philippines has a \$25,000 million national debt and it is utterly fatuous to suppose that the provision of emergency credit of \$40 million from Australia is really going to make any difference."

Community Aid Abroad is one of a number of

Australian aid agencies which have publicly criticised Government aid programs in the Philippines. A Community Aid Abroad study of the largest single aid project in the Philippines, at Zamboanga, found that the project was concentrating on road building, which helped the military rather than the poor.

In March 1982, the official Catholic social justice agency, the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace, conducted a study of the Northern Samar project, and found that it was doing more harm than good for the poor in the region. It found that road building helped the relatively well-off and put the poor at a disadvantage.

"The millions of desperately poor people in the Philippines need economic and social justice," Mr Martin said. "Political gestures by the Australian Government will not help them in the short term or the Philippines in the longer term."

"The only redeeming feature of Australia's response to the Marcos Government's request for a \$100 million grant is that it is being made available as credit and will not come out of Australia's foreign aid allocation."

CSO: 4200/446

CANBERRA PAPER REPORTS HAYDEN'S MIDDLE EAST, AFRICA GOALS

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 21-22 Jan 84 p 11

[Article by Niki Savva]

[Text]

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Hayden's Middle East visit is neither a pilgrimage nor a crusade, but it is likely to have far-reaching consequences for Australia's policy perspectives in this complex and volatile region.

Mr Hayden has given the message loud and clear. He is not going there to try to solve any problems.

He is not going armed with a peace package or mediator mandate to throw in with an already complicated bag of plans and counter-plans.

His aim is simply to get to know the leaders of a region perennially in conflict, to gain a greater understanding of the situation, to put Australia's views, and ultimately help formulate the Government's Middle-East policy.

That's the general, wider ambition.

Pressure

The more specific question, to be assessed there but answered later, is what to do with the Australian troops in the Sinai — leave them or bring them home?

Mr Hayden, whose balancing acts on sensitive domestic and international issues are eagerly observed (Kampuchea, aid to Vietnam, East Timor), will again be treading a very thin line on this issue.

He will spend the night with 99 diggers at their El Gorah base. He will be there on Australia Day, a symbolic touch of solidarity with the troops.

He will report on what he finds there, and on his discussions with regional leaders, to the Cabinet, which will then decide the contingent's future.

Australia's two-year commitment was made by the former prime minister, Mr Malcolm Fraser, in November 1981 amid loud protests from the ALP, the then Opposition.

Labor's policy then was firm. If the party was elected, the boys would be brought back. That policy softened after the election to a "let's wait and see" approach.

There are still hardliners in the ALP who believe a withdrawal is essential, and when the agreement expires in April 1984 that should be the end of the matter.

Balanced against this is the pressure from the Middle East and the United States to continue. Egypt and Israel clearly want Australia to remain.

It is pressure the Government will find difficult to resist, especially given the apparent success of operations there and no lowering of Australia's standing among Arab nations.

Mr Hayden will be confronted in the Middle East with the most complex and emotional range of policies and factions. It will make the divisions in the ALP look like kindergarten play groups.

It will make the political arena in Australia look like the juvenile wing of a detention centre for the mildly affected, and local economic problems will be too embar-

passing to mention when put up against the Israel's 190 per cent inflation rate.

He will deal with a magnetic cast of characters.

Figures like the Syrian President, Mr Assad, who has been in control since 1971 — an unprecedented achievement in that turbulent country. It's said he has so much presence, when he walks into a room alone it seems he has six bodyguards with him.

When he meets them, Mr Hayden will have a series of unpleasant statements and questions to put.

To President Assad, he will reaffirm Australia's hope that Syria will soon withdraw from Lebanon.

Duties

To Israel's Prime Minister, Mr Shamir, he will reiterate Australia's implacable opposition to settlement of the occupied territories on the West Bank and Gaza strip.

It is an old Fraser government policy which Labor has strengthened.

To Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Mugabe, he will have to put difficult questions about the treatment of a political opponent, Bishop Muzorewa, who has been held in detention since October 31 last year.

But he will have some pleasant duties to perform as well, apart from seeing the most spectacular sights the various countries have to offer — the Valley of the Kings in Egypt, the ancient city of Petra in

Jordan, a game park in Kenya, Gonder, the ancient capital of Ethiopia, and the fabulous Victoria Falls in Zimbabwe.

In Ethiopia, the headquarters of the Organisation of African Unity, the umbrella organisation for black African nations, Mr Hayden will be able to expand on Australia's abhorrence and condemnation of apartheid, its criticism of South African incursions into Angola, and the higher profile planned for the Indian Ocean.

He will carry the same theme to Kenya, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

On his African safari, Mr Hayden will be on something of a courting mission too. The votes of the black Africans will be essential if Australia is to be elected to the United Nations Security Council.

The election will be held later this year.

In Mauritius, he will detail Australia's support for plans to set up an Indian Ocean commission — a proposed regional equivalent of ASEAN — and he will back it up with the announcement of a new embassy there.

As with the Middle-East leg of the tour, the US will be keenly observing Mr Hayden's handling of the Indian Ocean question.

Australian officials are confident there will be no clashes with American policies or plans for the area, but in diplomatese, admit there may be some "differences in perception" about the sort of role to be played.

PLO AID PLEA TESTS GOVERNMENT POLICY

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 25 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by Peter Bowers, national columnist]

[Text] CAIRO, Tuesday--Dr Sathi Arafat, brother of the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat, has handed the Australian Government a thorny diplomatic problem with a plea for aid for the Palestinian Red Crescent Society.

Politically, the Hawke Government has to decide whether the provision of material aid to the society would amount to quasi recognition of the PLO.

However, two senior foreign affairs officers told Dr Arafat, who is president of the Palestinian Red Crescent, yesterday that the requests for aid would be sympathetically considered by Australia.

The Hawke Government does not recognise the PLO but approved contact at the ambassadorial level.

Before leaving Australia in his Middle East tour, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Hayden, said he personally would not be meeting PLO representatives because for a Foreign Minister to do so would amount to de facto recognition of the PLO.

The Government also acknowledged the PLO should be a party to the processes to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian problem.

The Palestinian Red Crescent Society, although not formally part of the PLO, is widely recognised as the equivalent of the organisation's Ministry of Health.

Accordingly, any Government aid for the society directly raises the question of recognition of the PLO.

Dr Arafat asked the Australian Government for moral and material support for the PRC in operating its hospitals and clinics for the three million Palestinian refugees, half of whom live in the Palestine region with the remainder in other countries.

Dr Arafat said the PRC had the same sort of medical problems as Third World countries and war was being waged against the Palestinian people.

He requested aid in the form of university training in Australia for doctors and various specialists.

He said nurses were also needed.

Asked by the Australian officers where the PRC go its aid, Dr Arafat said that apart from the PLO, which provided less than a third of the budget, mainly from socialist countries, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and East Germany.

Australian aid to Kampuchea may provide a precedent for giving aid to the PRC without having to recognise the PLO.

Australia provides humanitarian aid to Kampuchea without recognising the Heng Samrin regime.

The implications of aid to the PRC will be examined when Mr Hayden returns to Australia, and recommendations will be made to Cabinet.

CSO: 4200/446

RURAL DEBT INCREASES FOLLOWING DROUGHT

Melbourne THE AGE in English 25 Jan 84 p 12

[Article by Robert Honybun, primary industry reporter]

[Text] CANBERRA--One of the most dramatic effects of Australia's drought was the increase in rural debt in 1982-83 by about \$750 million to \$5400 million. In the previous few financial years it had risen about \$400 million each year.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated that at 30 June last year, the average farm debt was about \$45,700, with wheat farms averaging a debt of \$77,321.

Dr Jim Longmire, acting deputy director of the bureau, told the National Agricultural Outlook Conference yesterday that although rural indebtedness would increase in 1983-84, it would be much less than in the drought.

He said it was not possible to give an accurate forecast of the debt this year, but a recent bureau publication said current indications estimated \$5600 million, a rise of \$200 million.

Dr Longmire said the demand for rural credit was expected to be tempered by high interest rates, relative to the inflation rate. A drop of half to 1 per cent was expected in interest rates, although he joined two other speakers at the conference yesterday, the bankers Mr Will Buttrose and Mr John Frearson, in predicting some upward pressure in the June quarter because of tax payments.

Farmers are expected to respond to their recovery by moving from short-term debts, usually incurred on emergency costs, such as stock feed and droving, to long-term debts planned for farm improvements.

Like the increased farm income this year, the loans are likely to be spent on machinery, fertiliser, restocking and farm improvements postponed in the drought.

While the level of farmers' debt sounds high even in a good year, Dr Longmire said Australian farmers had a low level of debt compared to the capital assets they held.

The chief executive of the Primary Industry Bank of Australia, Mr John Frearson, told the conference that banks were in the business of safe lending to creditworthy customers but were prepared to support the farmers in difficult years.

A good example of this was the extremely low number of permanent casualties in the rural sector in the last drought, he said.

CSO: 4200/446

THE AGE VIEWS NEED OF KAMPUCHEA FACTIONS TO UPGRADE IMAGE

Melbourne THE AGE in English 24 Jan 84 p 11

[Editorial: "Admit the Factions From Kampuchea"]

[Text]

THE coming of the dry season in Kampuchea works a minor miracle: it unites the Government of Democratic Kampuchea — in fear, at least. As the rains end, Vietnamese armor, artillery and men move to their forward positions close to the Thai border and the camps of the Kampuchean refugees, ready for an annual offensive. These camps are often also bases for the three anti-Vietnamese factions which form the coalition of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, a misnamed and ill-met group, if ever there was one. For a start, it governs scarcely any of the country. Most power is in the hands of Heng Samrin, the puppet ruler Vietnam installed in Phnom Penh after its invading forces overthrew Pol Pot's genocidal Khmer Rouge regime. Then there are the relationships involved in this cynical, triangular marriage of convenience. The leaders of the non-communist factions, Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann, have reportedly been deeply and mutually antipathetic all their adult lives. But they do have in common hatred of their partner, the Khmer Rouge. Both want the Vietnamese to withdraw from Kampuchea; neither wants the Khmer Rouge, the strongest of the coalition members, to fill the vacuum. For good reason: according to Prince Sihanouk, even as he lobbies the coalition cause, the Khmer Rouge wants to oust the Vietnamese, take power, kill off Heng Samrin's supporters "and us too".

Still, Prince Sihanouk, Son Sann and the coalition's major supporters — ASEAN and China — put as their major priority the withdrawal of Vietnam and, for their various pragmatic reasons (China, for instance, would like Vietnam and its champion, the Soviet Union, to be taught a lesson), at present are locked into embracing the Khmer

Rouge. Australia is not. The Government, properly, wants nothing to do with the Khmer Rouge. And to do anything which would assist the Khmer Rouge return to power would be morally irresponsible. Against this background, the wish of the non-communist factions to open an office in Australia must cause mixed feelings. Diplomats believe they may want to put a presentable face on the coalition. The Foreign Minister, Mr Hayden, has agreed to the opening of the office — "as long as they don't propose violence" — arguing that Australia should not be afraid of ideas. He also says that representatives of the Vietnamese and their Kampuchean allies can come too. All this is commendably high-sounding, but there could be a practical spin-off. While Australia may disapprove of the coalition, it cannot set out to destroy it. But there is a distinct possibility that Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann have in mind quietly working for themselves to build their international reputation in relation to that of the Khmer Rouge. They should be allowed the opportunity to do so.

CSO: 4200/446

COMPETITION PRICE CUTS TOUGHEN IRON, COAL NEGOTIATIONS WITH JAPAN

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, in English 24 Jan 84 p 13

[Article by Hamish McDonald]

[Text] TOKYO, Monday--The climate for Australian coal and iron ore producers in this year's contract negotiations with Japan has worsened because of price cuts conceded by rival suppliers, Brazil and South Africa.

Brazil has cut its prices on iron ore exports to Japan by 11.6 per cent; South Africa has cut coking coal prices by 6.7 per cent.

The price cuts, effective in the 1984 fiscal year starting April 1, are seen by Japan as precedents Australia will have to follow if it wants to remain competitive.

The retreats by Brazil and South Africa follow cuts of 5 to 7 per cent conceded by United States coking coal shippers, already setting a tough market for Australian coal exporters.

Australian coking coal exporters took an 18 per cent price cut in US dollar terms last year in the Japan trade, and iron ore shippers at 12.6 per cent average cut. But both were shielded by the depreciation of the Australian dollar about that time.

This year, currency movements mean that any cut in the US dollar-denominated contract levels will be felt in full in company revenues.

In approaching this year's resource negotiations, the Japanese mills have used a now well-practised technique of picking off the more marginal, far-off suppliers who earn most of their profits in Europe and the US east coast and who can afford big price concessions in Asia more easily.

South African cuts in coal prices were trumpeted today by the leading Japanese business newspaper Nihon Keizai Shimbun in a front page story as taking the market back to "before the second oil shock (1979)."

A Nippon Steel Corporation spokesman said today South African Transvaal Coal's price had been dropped by \$US3 to \$41.50 a tonne fob, not far above the 1979 level of \$39.45.

Volume for the fiscal 1984 year starting in March would be 2.2 million tonnes, the same as expected in the current contract year.

Industry reports said the steel mills kept the volume up to "express their gratitude" for price cuts which will give them added leverage on Australian and Canadian suppliers.

With more than 10 million tonnes of extra supply from Canada and Queensland coming to Japan this year, most existing suppliers have had volumes cut.

The contracts were settled on Thursday night by a team from the Transvaal Coal Owners Association. Settlement came two months earlier than in last year's negotiations.

Australian coal shippers are expected to pick up negotiations again in Tokyo within 10 days.

The Newcastle group of seven soft coking coal producers will be most directly affected by the South African deal because coal types are similar.

The South Africans have also cut steaming coal prices in contracts with Japan's Electric Power Development Company by 10 to 15 per cent, with volumes down 40 per cent.

Prices were reported as \$32.50 a tonne fob (down 10 per cent) for Witbank steaming coal and \$34 a tonne (down 15 per cent) for Ermelo coal.

In the iron ore market, Brazil's Rio Doce Company traditionally sets its prices in Tokyo before Australia's Hamersley and Mount Newman.

The Nippon Steel spokesman said Rio Doce had reached basic agreement with Japanese mills on a price of 24.27 US cents per iron unit for fine ores in 1984.

This was down 11.6 per cent on the 1983 price of 27.47 cents.

Brazilian producers--of which Rio Doce is the largest--supply about 22 per cent of Japan's iron ore imports, making them the second largest source after Australia.

CSO: 4200/446

BRIEFS

ENVOY ON REFUGEE INFLUX--Australia shares concern with Thailand over the continued influx of Indochinese refugees into Thai territory, Australian Ambassador to Thailand Gordon Jockel said yesterday in his Australian Day message. The envoy said Australia had accepted 81,500 [as heard] Indochinese refugees for resettlement last year. About 5,008 Indochinese refugees from Thailand were resettled in Australia, he added. Mr Jockel said further that Australia has also contributed over U.S.\$40 million for humanitarian assistance to Indochinese refugees and displaced persons since 1978. [Text] [BK290700 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 27 Jan 84]

CSO: 4200/447

VOPB REPORTS ATTACKS IN KUTKAI, NAMHPAKKA AREAS

BK281236 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma
1200 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Combat news: On 5 January, a People's Army unit attacked the military government's mercenary 21st Infantry Regiment at (Sunlun) Bridge, killing three enemy soldiers and wounding two others.

On 6 January, 2 enemy soldiers were killed and 14 were wounded when a mine attack was launched against the 74th Infantry Regiment, which had come for mopping-up operations, at Pangkai Bridge.

On 8, 9, and 10 January, People's Army units clashed with mercenaries from the 67th Infantry Regiment, 15th Light Infantry Regiment, and 33rd Infantry Regiment at (Nazi), (Na-u), and (Manpinkwa), located in (Mogaung) area on the western bank of the Salween River. Fourteen were killed, including a mercenary captain, and 22 were wounded, including a mercenary lieutenant, in these clashes. Two weapons, including a G-3, were seized from the enemy.

On 16 January, a People's Army unit blew up (Sunlun) Bridge, which is used by the military government's mercenaries, in Namhpakka.

An attack on the military government's mercenary 109th Light Infantry Regiment's convoy by a combined unit of the People's Army and the Kachin Independence Army [KIA]: On 19 January, a combined unit of the People's Army and the KIA attacked a convoy from the 109th Light Infantry Regiment near Kutkai. According to incomplete reports, a total of 35 weapons, including 11 carbines, 2 G-2's, 10 G-3's, 4 G-4's, 2 Stens, 1 light machinegun, 2 2-inch mortars, 2 M-79 collapsible mortars, and 1 90-mm bazooka were seized from the enemy. Other military equipment, including 1 telegraphic transceiver, 1 radio telephone, 1 telescope, and over 2,500 rounds of ammunition, was also seized. The eight military vehicles in which the enemy soldiers were riding were destroyed and some other military vehicles were hit. The VOPB will report on the enemy casualties in upcoming programs.

CSO: 4211/15

THAI PAPER SAYS TWO MORE KAREN BASES TO BE SEIZED

BK300239 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 30 Jan 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Tha Song Yang, Tak--Burmese government troops appeared poised to capture at least two more bases from Karen rebels after having overrun the insurgents' two major strongholds late last week, border patrol police source here said yesterday.

Sources said part of Burmese forces has moved toward Mar Salit camp which has served as the base of the Karen rebels' 21st Battalion under the 27th Division.

There are signs that Burmese government troops will also march further into Mapoke (Maw Paw Kay)--the biggest and most crucial rebels' stronghold serving as their radio base, sources said.

Mapoke base is about 58 kms away from Mae Taw Wah camp which fell last Saturday after 2 weeks of artillery and mortar attacks by Burmese forces.

Sources said military officials from nearby paratroopers division in Phitsanulok have been dispatched to the Thai-Burmese border at this frontier province to cooperate with personnel of the Civilian-Police-Military Unit 34 in preventing possible spillover of the war on the Burmese border.

Senior military officers also had an aerial inspection of the border situation on helicopters, sources said.

A Karen leader, meanwhile, said the insurgents would attempt to seize back Mae Taw Wah camp and "we have mapped out our plan."

The fighting which has been just inside Burma along the Moei River has forced about 5,000 Karen refugees to flee into Thailand in the past 2 weeks and the flow indicated that the rebels expected further attacks, sources here said.

CSO: 4200/452

BRIEFS

BURMESE RICE TO LAOS--The Burmese Government has promised to supply rice to Laos under a 5-year aid programme, an informed source said this morning. The source did not disclose the amount of rice to be delivered over the next 5 years but said that the Burmese Government had already given 1,500 sacks of rice to the land-locked country. The rice was transported by road from Tha Khi Lek to Laos, he said. [Text] [BK310930 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 31 Jan 84 p 3]

KAREN REBELS SEEK REFUGEE AID--Tha Song Yang, Tak--A leader of the Karen rebels yesterday appealed to international relief organizations to provide assistance to thousands of Karen civilians who are seeking refuge along the Thai-Burmese border. Maj Lamu, deputy commander of the Seventh Division of the Karen rebels, said that the refugees had escaped the military attacks during the past 2 weeks by the Burmese government forces and were unable to take any food supplies or belongings with them. He put the number of the refugees at about 10,000 and said most were women, children and old people. Thai authorities, however, reported that only 3,500-4,000 Karen civilians are being provided shelters inside Thai territory. Maj Lamu said many of the refugees were sick. He also said that the Burmese government troops were poised to attack another Karens' stronghold at Mae Salit opposite here. The Karen rebels last week lost two key strongholds in fierce fighting which began on 16 January. One of them is known as Mae Taw Wah which served as the Karens' most important forward command. [Text] [BK020255 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 2 Feb 84 p 2]

CSO: 4200/452

IMPROPER PREPARATION OF TRANSMIGRATION AREAS DURING PELITA III ADMITTED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 29 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS—The preparation of transmigration residential areas during the Third and previous 5-Year Plans was not properly handled. In addition to the pressure of meeting targets for resettling transmigrants, the basic data for determining the criteria for potential transmigration areas in the field were inadequate. This was admitted by Dr Soentoro Sastrosoewarno, the director general for the preparation of transmigration residential areas, in testimony before Committee IV of Parliament on Monday [28 November].

According to Doctor Soentoro, the consequence of this inadequate preparation was that portions of 67 transmigration resettlement areas could not be occupied or used. Out of this total, about 38 UPT [Transmigration Housing Units] settled by about 19,000 families [KK] had to be rehabilitated. Indeed, 16 UPT's had to be moved or replaced by new housing areas.

World Bank Assistance

Soentoro said that the work involved in rehabilitating a transmigration project was much more difficult than opening up a new housing area.

During the Fourth 5-Year Plan the government will receive assistance from the World Bank for selecting potential transmigration housing areas for resettling about 300,000 family units. In addition, to accelerate the accumulation of accurate data (appropriate for housing) on potential resettlement areas, automatic, vertical radar equipment will be used.

This radar apparatus, he said, can identify 65,000 hectares suitable for transmigration housing per month. Identifying potential transmigration resettlement land with conventional methods (using surveyor personnel) for the use of 5,000 family units would take from 1 to 3 months. In this connection each year the government must prepare at least 1 million hectares of potential resettlement land. However, Doctor Soentoro did not state whether the automatic, vertical radar equipment is capable of detecting the fertility of the land which will be used for transmigration purposes.

and Must Be Prepared Earlier

According to the director general, during the Fourth 5-Year Plan the preparation of land for transmigration resettlement purposes will be undertaken prior to the time of settling the transmigrants on it. During the first year of the Fourth 5-Year Plan it is planned to resettle 125,000 transmigrant families. He said: "At present we are identifying potential resettlement areas for them."

Basarani Basri, a member of Committee IV of Parliament from the Development Unity Faction, stated: "The unfortunate incidents which took place during the Third 5-Year Plan must not be repeated. That is, these cases where transmigrants were sent, but there had been no previous preparation of the land."

In addition arrangements for the former inhabitants of areas near the transmigration project must also receive attention. If living conditions in the transmigration project are more favorable than those in the surrounding community, this may create undesirable problems.

Thahernasyah Karim, also a member of the Development Unity Faction in Parliament, proposed that the government undertake the resettlement of transmigrants in small groups (between 50 and 100 families) around existing residential areas in the areas concerned. At present the minimum limit for a transmigration project involving one UPT is 500 families.

According to Thahernasyah, resettling transmigrants in small groups will be more beneficial. Among other things, it will facilitate finding fertile resettlement locations and will speed up the integration of new residents (the transmigrants) and the previous inhabitants of the area.

Anggr Adjat Sudradjat from the Functional Development Faction of Parliament proposed that the resettlement of transmigrants should reflect conditions similar to the area where they come from. For example, transmigrants from areas from the north coast of Java should be resettled in transmigration areas where the conditions are similar. On the other hand, transmigrants from interior areas (at higher altitudes) should be resettled on non-irrigated land.

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0: 4213/107

TRANSMIGRATION TARGET IN PELITA III SURPASSED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 30 Nov 83 pp 1, 5

[Article: "According to Minister of Transmigration Martono, Resettlement Target of 500,000 Families Surpassed"]

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Up to 29 November 1983, 505,094 families had been resettled under the transmigration program. This means that the transmigration target for the Third 5-Year Plan of 500,000 families, which was to be achieved by the end of March 1984, has already been surpassed.

Minister of Transmigration Martono made this statement after having been received by President Soeharto at Istana Merdeka on Tuesday [29 November]. When he was asked for the reaction of the chief of state to this successful achievement, Martono said: "The president is happy about it." Soentoro, the director general for the preparation of transmigration residential areas, stated last Monday [28 November] that the total number of transmigrants who had been resettled was 504,929 families, including a remnant of about 27,000 families held over from the Second 5-Year Plan. In addition, there were also about 130,000 families who were resettled at their own expense. In his statement on 29 November Martono did not make clear how many of the 505,094 families had been resettled at their own expense.

The net target for resettlement under the Third 5-Year Plan was 500,000 families. However, it has not been stated whether transmigrants who are resettled at their own expense are included in this total. Up to now there have been no regulations on how this group was to be handled.

According to Minister Martono, the president recalled that the transmigration program could be further expanded by making an additional effort. The minister said: "The completion of the transmigration program ahead of time was achieved because there was an accelerated effort made, based on presidential instructions issued in July 1982 and May 1983."

This success, according to Minister Martono, was also a result of the process of speeding up land preparation and transportation. Moving the transmigrants is no longer only by land and sea, but also by air.

Indonesian Armed Forces Assist Transmigration Program

Regarding the plan for the preparation of transmigration areas by members of the ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces], Minister Martono said that this question was under discussion with the commander of ABRI. In this connection ABRI will provide help by escorting transmigration survey teams in areas which are difficult and insecure, by building roads (by the ABRI Corps of Engineers), and by preparing the land. Later on, retired ABRI personnel can also become leaders of the transmigrants after they have been resettled.

The minister added: "If there can be a program called, 'ABRI Enters the Villages,' why can't there be a program called, 'ABRI Helps the Transmigrants'? However, on reflection the minister rejected the view that there should be a program called, 'ABRI Helps the Transmigrants' because there are transmigrant contractors who would oppose such a program and would have to be kept under surveillance. The minister said: "This idea has already been included in the plans of the Department of Transmigration."

Asked whether members of ABRI who help the transmigration program will be given something in return, Minister Martono said that they would continue to receive their salaries from their respective units. However, they will also be given a per diem allowance by the Department of Transmigration.

The minister also reported to the president on the plan to establish regional Offices of Transmigration Affairs and to station officials from his department in them. This program will begin in mid-December. It is hoped that it will be completed in January and that a Transmigration Working Conference can be held in February to discuss and develop a program for the Fourth 5-Year Plan.

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CSO: 4213/107

FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY DEVELOPMENTS

Calls for Food Self-Sufficiency in Pelita IV

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 30 Nov 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Food self-sufficiency in the broadest sense must be achieved in the course of Pelita IV [Fourth 5-Year Plan]. This was stated by President Soeharto when he opened a meeting of leaders of the Department of Agriculture at Istana Negara [State Palace] on Tuesday [29 November]. According to the chief of state, this means that during the Fourth 5-Year Plan the Indonesian people must be able to provide for all of their domestic food requirements, in addition to making allowances for adequate national food stocks.

The meeting of the leaders of the Department of Agriculture will last 4 days, until 2 December, with 375 participants. The participants from the provinces total 162, composed of chiefs of BAPPEDA [Provincial Development Planning Bodies], chiefs of regional agricultural offices, and chiefs of agricultural service offices from all of the provinces. There are 55 officials attending the meeting from services outside the Department of Agriculture, representing other government departments, non-departmental offices, state-owned companies, banks, universities, and professional bodies.

The president said that, in addition to meeting all requirements for food consumption and stocks, food self-sufficiency in the broadest sense also means improving the nutritional level of the people. This is a subject which must receive attention. Therefore, in addition to increasing the production of rice, the production of other food products must also be increased, including vegetables, fruits, fish, meat, and other products, in order to meet the people's needs.

The chief of state said: "Increasing the production of food must also mean increasing the income of the farmers, who constitute the majority of the people of Indonesia. By increasing the income of millions of farmers, this will also increase the status and dignity of people living in the villages."

Estate Agriculture

Regarding an increase in estate agricultural, livestock, and fisheries production, President Soeharto, in addition to pointing to the need for supporting industrial development and increasing exports, said that we must expand employment opportunities and increase the people's income.

In connection with increasing estate agricultural production, a maximum effort needs to be made to ensure that Central People's Cooperatives (PIR) will be able to function as effectively as possible. The president added: "In that way, in addition to increasing the people's income, we will also be able to increase our capacity to export commodities other than petroleum and natural gas."

In the same way, increasing the production of fish, in addition to improving the lives of fishermen, will also help fishing villages to develop and will add to the contribution of the maritime exclusive economic zone to national income. He said: "That zone has no value if we do not develop our own capacity to control the potential of that very valuable area."

Joint Development Efforts

According to the president, carrying on the agricultural development program, which includes ongoing projects in the fields of intensified farming, extension of new techniques, diversification of crops, and rehabilitation of the land, has already clearly increased production. However, at the same time we must continue with these projects so that we will really be able to improve the life of the farmers.

In this connection the chief of state asked that a number of these activities be further expanded in the course of the Fourth 5-Year Plan. Activity in the field should be increasingly meshed with joint development efforts. Farmers should be included, not only in the production of crops, but also in processing and marketing their agricultural commodities. In this way the farmers will really play a role in the agricultural development movement. In addition, large-scale agricultural enterprises should be encouraged to assist in the development of small-scale agricultural business.

Furthermore, agricultural experimentation and training programs need to be expanded continuously and carried out more effectively, so that the average farmer can prove to himself that he can increase his production.

In this way, according to the president, the guidance provided by the government to the farmers will not be regarded as something forced upon them but rather as an effort to improve the living levels of the farmers themselves. Thus, the farmers will become aware of the fact that only through increased production can their living levels improve.

Very Strategic

As a sector which will support industry during the Fourth 5-Year Plan, agriculture must be able to provide raw materials for processing by industry. On the

other hand, the industrial sector must be capable of providing the necessary infrastructure for agricultural production, in sufficient quantities and at a reasonable price.

The chief of state said: "The future Fourth 5-Year Plan will mark a very strategic phase in all respects and in the long-term development effort. What is accomplished during the Fourth 5-Year Plan will have a major influence on future generations of our country."

Engr Achmad Affandi, the minister of agriculture, in his report presented at the meeting, said that the theme of the 1983 meeting of leaders of the Department of Agriculture is: "Support the Agricultural Sector During the Fourth 5-Year Plan to Create the Structure for Economic Takeoff." Meanwhile, its objective should be to consolidate preparations for the implementation of the Fourth 5-Year Plan in the agricultural sector, in order to achieve successfully the five-fold program of the present cabinet [Kabinet Pembangunan IV].

When the Recession Ends

Prof Ali Wardhana, coordinating minister for economics, finance, and industry and supervisor of the development program, stated that when the impact of the world economic recession is no longer felt, the money invested by the government in the agricultural sector up to now will bring unmistakable results. This is because agricultural commodities exported in the future will bring high prices in the foreign market.

Speaking before those attending the meeting of leaders of the Department of Agriculture in Jakarta on Tuesday [29 November], he said that the total funds provided by the government for the development of the agricultural sector were increasing every year. For example, during the Second 5-Year Plan funds for the agricultural sector and for irrigation amounted to about 1.6 trillion rupiahs, including foreign aid amounting to \$940 million.

During the Third 5-Year Plan about 4.6 trillion rupiahs were provided for the agricultural sector, including foreign aid of \$1.9 billion, or an increase of 300 percent, compared to the Second 5-Year Plan.

Only 10 Percent

Total bank credits provided for all development sectors during the Third 5-Year Plan amounted to about 13.3 trillion rupiahs. Only 10 percent of this total, or 1.3 trillion rupiahs, was provided to the agricultural sector. The minister said: "Although this was the case, we don't need to feel downhearted. For some of the funds provided to other sectors indirectly will be drawn into or will support the development of the agricultural sector."

For example, bank loans provided for the construction of cooking oil factories support the expansion of palm oil productive capacity. Bank loans provided for the construction of fertilizer factories will support development in the agricultural sector.

In 1979, for example, Indonesia only had one fertilizer factory with a productive capacity of 85,000 tons per year. However, several fertilizer factories have been built with a total productive capacity of 3 million tons per year. Most of this production is used to support the development of the agricultural sector.

Must Be in Balance

In the last 3 years, according to the coordinating minister for economics, finance and industry, the agricultural sector has gone through a period of very rapid growth, amounting to 14.63 percent for the period. This means an average growth rate of 4.66 percent per year.

The converse side of this level of growth is that the role of the agricultural sector in the Gross National Product must be reduced gradually. This is an absolute requirement which is needed so that the role of other sectors can be expanded. The roles of all sectors of development must be in balance.

At the beginning of the First 5-Year Plan (1969) the agricultural sector played the dominant role in the Gross National Product, accounting for 46.9 percent. Subsequently, it fell to a little over 40 percent in 1973. It then declined further to 32.8 percent in 1978 and to 29.5 percent in 1981.

Minister of Agriculture: Food Self-Sufficiency Achieved

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 2 Dec 83 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Food self-sufficiency in the broadest sense, as mentioned by President Soeharto, has really been achieved already, and we don't have to wait for the Fourth 5-Year Plan. However, an obstacle to achieving food self-sufficiency is the mental attitude of the consuming public, which simply equates food with rice.

Engr Achmad Affandi, minister of agriculture, was answering questions from the press after he had been received by President Soeharto at the Bina Graha offices on Thursday [1 December]. He said that among the people as a whole there was a very strong perception that having no rice means having no food. In fact, there are still many other kinds of food.

The existence of this mistaken perception, the minister said, leads to an unbalanced diet among the people. People only want to eat rice and don't much like other foods such as corn, manioc, and so forth. He said: "If we were willing to eat rice as we should, such as before World War II or before the First 5-Year Plan began in 1969, in fact we would have been able to export rice by now."

He said that the consequence of the people's only wanting to eat rice is the fact that rice consumption in Indonesia is now increasing by 4 percent per year. He added: "If this problem can be solved, perhaps by the end of the Fourth 5-Year Plan we will be past this difficulty."

According to the minister, in fact there are areas of the country where, although the people only eat coconut and fish products, they are in good physical condition.

Ways of Change

Regarding how such a mental consumption attitude can be changed, Minister Af-fandi said that this must involve cooperation between all concerned, including government services, private industry, and the people themselves. The objective should be to avoid eating too much rice.

However, concerning how this effort can be clearly presented, the minister only said that this can be done through education or through exhibitions and the agricultural extension program. According to the minister, this has already been done by the government.

However, he also admitted that at times government officials themselves are not yet always in tune with the effort to change mental consumption attitudes among the people. For example, if there is a natural disaster, the food assistance provided is in the form of rice. In fact, in the past rice was not the principal food of the local people. He added: "However, perhaps that was due to emergency conditions. Whatever was conveniently available was what they ate."

He was asked for his view on replacing or reducing the rice allotment of state employees, providing other types of food instead. The minister replied: "Yes, but that allotment of food would be resold."

Curious

Although the consumption of rice among the people has expanded to an extraordinary degree, according to the minister, it turns out that at present there isn't much rice sold in the markets. This means that stocks of rice at present are sufficient. He added: "This is another curious thing about Indonesia."

To illustrate his point, he said that, according to normal calculations, several hundred thousand tons of rice should have been marketed in October. In November the total should have increased further. However, up to the present there are practically no sales taking place. He said: "The only problem is that this will make it difficult for BULOG [Bureau of Logistical Affairs] to purchase rice for the national food stocks." Furthermore, according to the minister, in 1 or 2 more months the major harvest will begin.

He reported to the president yesterday [1 December] after having returned from Rome where he had attended the annual assembly of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), which reviewed the world food situation at present. After attending the meeting in Rome, the minister visited several European countries in an effort to increase the exports of Indonesian agricultural commodities.

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CSO: 4213/107

GMNI DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

Minister Praises GMNI for Accepting Pancasila

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 21 Nov 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] Bandung, 21 November—Minister of State for Youth and Sports Abdul Gafur called on all other university student organizations such as the HMI [Indonesian University Students Union], the PMII [Indonesian Islamic University Students Movement], the PMKRI [Indonesian Catholic University Students Union], and the GMKI [Indonesian Christian University Students Movement] to follow the example of the GMNI [Indonesian National University Students Movement], which has accepted the Pancasila [Five Principles of the Nation] as its founding principle. Minister Gafur said: "Rather than wait for the entry into force of a law which would establish the Pancasila as the single founding principle of every community organization, it would be better for these organizations to identify the Pancasila as their founding principle."

In his speech opening the Eighth National Congress of the GMNI in Lembang, Bandung Regency, on Sunday morning [20 November], Minister Abdul Gafur declared that he was very proud of the GMNI action, which had clearly and honestly accepted the Pancasila as its founding principle. Gafur added: "I congratulate the GMNI for this decision. I wish that this example would be followed by other university student organizations."

In the course of his speech Gafur praised the GMNI as an organization of university students which had "come of age and was well-known for its role in showing the way to others." However, he said, "This expression of the GMNI's attitude is not really news to me, because for a long time the GMNI has been a true defender of the Pancasila."

Minister Gafur's statement was greeted by loud applause from those attending the congress.

According to Minister Gafur, throughout its history the GMNI has always been an organization which was determined to defend the Pancasila. Furthermore, the GMNI has also succeeded in developing leaders loyal to the Pancasila.

He recalled that as representatives of the coming generation of the nation the GMNI should constitute an organized cadre which has the necessary scientific and technological skills and is devoted to almighty God.

In the present stage of social development the GMNI cannot avoid becoming a community organization engaged in training the younger generation. In this connection the GMNI is no longer an object for development but must stand on its own as an agent for development in educating the younger generation.

As an organization of former university students, the GMNI, together with other, similar organizations, is engaged in social development. However, he admitted that members of organizations made up of former students cannot ignore university groups.

Referring to future activity, Minister Gafur expressed the hope that the GMNI would provide additional support for the KNPI [Indonesian National Youth Committee] as a communications link with the younger generation. During the KNPI congress next year [1984] the GMNI should support intellectual development in the interests of the growth of the KNPI, Minister Gafur said.

As of 10:00 pm Sunday evening [20 November] the Eighth Congress of the GMNI had still not come to an end. Those attending the congress were listening to the speech of H. Aang Kunaefi, the governor of West Java.

On Sunday evening [20 November], outside the hall where the congress was being held, there were many invited guests who were to attend the closing session. They were not yet able to enter the hall, because those attending the congress were still listening to the speech by the governor of West Java. Out of the large number of guests there were no other representatives of the Cipayung group at all. According to the committee that had organized the congress, they had been invited to attend the closing ceremonies.

This time the GMNI congress was closely guarded by security officials and also by representatives of various GMNI branches who appeared ready to comment on the various activities of the congress. A congress participant from Yogyakarta told a SINAR HAKAPAN representative, "To put it briefly, everything has been arranged in advance. Just wait, the decisions will be made later."

MP Says GMNI Displays Mature Attitude

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 22 Nov 83 p 11

[Text] Jakarta, PELITA--A decision by the congress of the GMNI [Indonesian National University Students Movement] has accepted the Pancasila [Five Principles of the Nation] as the single founding principle of the organization. This shows that it is displaying a more mature attitude in considering our life as a nation and as a state.

This was stated by H. B. Taman Achda, deputy secretary of the parliamentary faction of the Development Unity Party [PPP], when he spoke on Monday [21 November] to the press. He added that this decision was also considered a step forward, compared to other university student organizations.

However, Achda, a member of Parliament who is also deputy general chairman of the PP-GPK [expansion unknown], strongly regretted that the decision by the GMNI congress only included the basic conclusion of accepting the Pancasila as a single founding principle, in connection with the function of the Pancasila as an ideology for development.

He said: "Considering the Pancasila exclusively in terms of the development function means narrowing our view of the Pancasila itself." He added: "Development is limited to a certain time period."

According to Taman Achda, the Pancasila should become the "central ideal" of the Indonesian nation. If we discuss our state ideology, that ideology is the essence of the totality of the thoughts and culture of all of our national community, which will later be open for discussion. This formulation will become the foundation which in turn will be our national goal.

He said: "For that reason, it will look at the Pancasila as the most central point."

He stated that the Pancasila should not just be regarded as a commitment, a policy which is temporary in character. Rather, the Pancasila should constitute an imperishable cultural commitment.

GMNI Political Declaration

Jakarta KOMPAS 10 Indonesian 29 Nov 83 pp 1, 5

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--The basic question facing higher education at present is maintaining the commitment of the universities to serve the interests of the masses of the people, as well as the decline of the critical faculty in answering the questions affecting state and society.

This was among the views contained in the political declaration for 1983 of the Presidium of the GMNI [Indonesian National University Students Movement] adopted at its Eighth Congress, which was held from 18-20 November in Lembang (Bandung Regency). The statement was signed by Rafael Lami Heru Haryono (chairman of the Presidium) and Antonius Wantoro (secretary general).

The GMNI mentions three factors causing the situation facing the universities which it had taken note of. First, the higher educational structure serves the narrow interests of the capitalist system, by playing the role of providing scientific justification for that system and training manpower to serve it. Secondly, there is the attitude of some elements in the universities, who encourage anti-social thinking, while narrowing the opportunities for the growth and

development of thinking which supports the interests of the mass of the people. Thirdly, there is a standard of student development in effect which is essentially bureaucratic in character and regards students exclusively as objects of instruction.

According to the GMNI statement, these three causes must be regarded as real obstacles to every effort made to return the universities to their former position as integral parts of the development process, adding substance to independence as we move toward a society based on justice.

Conflict

In the political arena the GMNI thinks that the concept of a "floating mass" in the present political party system is in conflict with the essence of the Pancasila (Five Principles of the Nation) and the Constitution of 1945. This is because this concept amounts to political discrimination against the masses of the people at the village level. These people constitute the majority of the population and are the most useful productive forces in carrying out the national development program. This concept also involves developing a leadership mechanism isolated from the problems experienced by the masses of the people.

In carrying on an orderly form of state and community life, based on the Pancasila and the Constitution of 1945, according to the GMNI, we need a strong government which will be on the side of the masses of the people. A government which is only concerned with bureaucratic office and is not rooted in the people will support an "alliance of businessmen and government authorities" which will endanger democratic life.

Capitalist economic life will become a new political force which may only be apparent below the surface but will be decisive for decisionmaking on state and community problems. The statement continues: "Therefore, such an alliance must be rejected because it will destroy the political rights of the people and result in anti-social lifestyles in society."

Integral Parts

The GMNI thinks that existing political institutions in national political life such as political parties, student organizations, youth organizations, and so forth must become integral parts of society in the achievement of democratic goals. For that reason we need a standard of leadership in political institutions which will eliminate vertical, positional orientations and will replace them with standards of orientation aimed at creating dynamic life in these organizations, by carrying on a continuous dialogue within them.

Regarding the holding of general elections, according to the GMNI, we should conclude that with the combination of existing laws and practices, whose present application often violates democratic rights, the general elections have become an instrument for ratifying the existing conditions under which we live as a nation and the political policies which have been stretched to fit this situation.

In this connection the national development program, which is moving very quickly at present, often requires changes to be made, aimed at improving our state and community life through new political policies, by correcting in a proper and responsible way errors that have been made in the application of the Pancasila and the Constitution of 1945, in accordance with the spirit of the New Order.

The GMNI considers that fundamental changes need to be made in the existing laws and political practices, so that the general elections can take place in a more proper way and so that Parliament or the MPR [People's Consultative Assembly] can function in a healthier way as instruments for supporting the people's struggle. Pressing changes that are needed include ensuring that political party life is self-sustaining and stands on its own.

There should be a clearly-defined separation between the Indonesian Armed Forces and GOLKAR [Functional Groups political party] in political life, in accordance with the principle of the "Unity of the Indonesian Armed Forces and the people." There should also be a clearly-defined separation between KORPRI [civil service] and GOLKAR, in accordance with the position of the civil service as an instrument of the community and the state. The political parties and GOLKAR must be actively included in carrying out and supervising the general elections. There should be a review of the manner of appointment of members of Parliament and of the MPR.

This political declaration of the GMNI also touches on the fields of law, the economy, and cultural affairs.

The Presidium of the GMNI for the period 1983-86 will consist of eight persons: Rafael Lami Heru Haryoso, chairman; Sirmadji Tjondro Pragolo, chairman of the Political Committee; Suhendar, chairman of the Organizational Committee; Antonius Wantoro, secretary general; Sudirman Kadir and Suparlan, members of the Political Committee; and Harry Fadillah and Bismark Panjaitan, members of the Organizational Committee.

GMNI Statement on Universities Called Excessive

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 2 Dec 83 p 12

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS—The political declaration of the Indonesian National University Students Movement (GMNI), which, among other things, stated that the universities were serving the narrow interests of the capitalist system, is considered excessive by Dr Arbi Sanit. Meanwhile, Prof Dr Nugroho Notosusanto, minister of education and culture, stated briefly yesterday [1 December]: "I have asked the university rectors to respond to it, and specifically to state whether it is true that the universities are capitalist stooges." Minister Nugroho made this comment while hurrying to a people's welfare [Kesra] meeting.

Arbit Sanit, a teacher at the University of Indonesia and dean of the Faculty of Political Science of National University, in an interview with KOMPAS yesterday

[1 December], essentially considered the GMNI political declaration from the point of view of an inward look at the universities.

In its declaration the GMNI stated, among other things, that the universities' commitment to the interests of the masses of the people had lessened and that there had been a decline in the quality of their criticism on state and social issues. The organization mentioned three causes for these developments: higher education was serving the narrow interests of capitalism, the universities had broadened opportunities for expressing anti-social thought, and a bureaucratic standard of student development was in effect, which regarded students exclusively as objects of university policy (see KOMPAS of 29 November) [immediately preceding translation].

Exaggerated

In Arbi Sanit's opinion the view that the universities were being operated to serve capitalist interests is based on a highly exaggerated assumption. That is, this assumption is based on an internalized view of university policy, as well as on a perception of the wisdom of government policy toward the universities.

He did not agree that the universities had become an instrument for sanctifying capitalism. He said that because of the shortage of scholars in this country it is impossible to let university graduates hold low-ranking positions in society. Arbi declared: "However, when scholars hold high-level positions where they deal with the international world, should this be regarded as an indication that the universities serve capitalist interests?"

If scholars serve capitalist interests, according to Arbi Sanit, this is something which was not planned to happen. This means that the attempt to make our country self-sustaining is not easily achieved, as this involves cutting out relationships with the rest of the world. He considers a system that is highly dependent on international relationships has gone too far but does not reflect the government's intention. He said: "In the GMNI declaration the intention and the system are regarded as the same thing. In fact, we cannot stand alone, either politically or economically."

However, if what was intended in the GMNI political declaration is socialist thinking, then this is a different question. Arbi Sanit said: "If this is the case, the matter can be debated. However, I dare say that our scholars always take the side of the people."

The only problem is that up to now the universities have not been able to be self-supporting. As a result, the universities have tended to drift toward the interests of certain groups in society. Arbi Sanit described the question of being self-supporting as part of what he calls "the insight of the universities."

Ideological and Pragmatic

The concept of the insight of the universities is a view of the attitude and efforts made by all elements of the universities in maintaining a balanced position

between forces which have an interest in the universities. This is done within the framework of maintaining and developing their capacity to carry on the triple function of the universities.

There have been two concepts of the universities in Indonesia since independence was achieved. The first standard is ideological, and the second standard is pragmatic. The first standard was generally in use from the beginning of Indonesian independence until the end of the Soekarno period of power. At that time the university world was controlled by interests which had a certain ideological background. University figures were divided in terms of groups having ideological interests and were unable to maintain a high degree of independence.

The second standard is marked by the influence of the economic world. The conflicts of interest between university figures which take place in the present period of Indonesian development are no longer determined by group ideological loyalties but rather are colored by social and economic status.

According to Arbi, it is here, seen from the point of view of community interests in terms of the universities that their efforts to influence the inner world of the universities can be understood. The university world is regarded as a warehouse of technology and science. The people and various groups need this source of power for living in this modern period of history.

Deteriorating Trend

Arbi stated that precisely because the universities are not self-sustaining, it often happens that in Indonesia the universities are affected by these various interests. Their internal weakness has also made it easier for the universities to be affected or thrown off balance and to be reduced to serving the interests of certain groups in society.

In a number of respects Arbi Sanit does not deny that there is a deteriorating trend in student life. Among other things, this is reflected by the establishment of organizations like the University Students Coordinating Body (BKK). Such a system of student organizations provides an area for development in which a student can obtain organizational experience, he said.

The same consideration applies to the question of funds. The dependence of students on the government is steadily increasing. And this means that the involvement of students with the community at large may lessen.

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CSO: 4213/100

MORE ABOUT NU RIFT

NU Ulema Conference

Jakarta MERDEKA In Indonesian 2 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Minister of Religion Munawir Syadzali, in response to reporters' questions at the Bina Graha [President's Office] on Thursday [1 December] said that the government had not asked the scholars of the Moslem Scholars Party [NU] Advisory Council to hold a national conference.

After speaking to President Suharto, the minister revealed that a national conference of the NU Advisory Council comes out of a visit some time ago by K.H. Assaad, NU elders, and teachers from the Situbondo Islamic School to the president, at which time they stated that the majority of Moslem scholars believed that it was the legal obligation of the Islamic community to accept Pancasila.

"This was not at the government's request, but rather Assaad himself believes that a national conference (MUNAS) should take place in order to spread that viewpoint," the minister said.

According to the minister, the organizers of that conference will examine the attitude toward Pancasila conveyed by K.H. Assaad to President Suharto and at the same time they will formulate possible changes in the NU statutes as a result of K.H. Assaad's statement.

The minister also said that the results of the conference will be in the form of suggestions to the NU Congress.

The minister came to the Bina Graha to report to the president about plans for the world congress of Moslem intellectuals to be held in Jakarta on 16 December.

Young NU Leaders

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 5 Dec 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] Two young leaders of the Moslem Scholars Party [NU] believe it is time for a reconciliation in the NU organization.

H. Chalid Mawardi, vice-secretary of the NU Executive Board, said, in response to a question from PELITA, that he supported and upheld the idea of a reconciliation. "The central theme of the up-coming conference must be reconciliation," he said.

In a previous interview, H. Abdurrahman Wahid, an NU Council Executive Board official, stated the importance of turning the momentum of the 1984 conference into a jumping-off point for reconciliation or for improving the process of reintegration into the NU.

Chalid said that if the NU wanted to increase its influence, we must be united. There is no other choice. "Such a big potential is meaningless if we go on like this. The entire Islamic community loses out, not only the NU," he said.

Regeneration

In his interview with KOMPAS, Abdurrahman said that two conditions must be fulfilled in order to reach a reconciliation. First, different viewpoints must be reconciled. Second, there must be a general improvement in personnel.

He admitted that there were in fact different viewpoints among various NU factions, but it had not yet come to a split.

"There are no differences in principle," he said. The important thing is to make the effort to formulate similarities so that the NU will have a bigger role in the Islamic community and in the nation.

On another occasion, Abdurrahman stated that it was important for the NU to prepare to take an important role in the maturation of our people and in the completion of national integration.

"We must therefore first completely settle our internal problems," he said.

In response to a question about Abdurrahman's opinion that reconciliation has to be part of regeneration, Chalid said that the younger generation is in fact committed to regeneration. All factions want this both for our nation and our organization.

Abdurrahman believes that it is difficult to separate the problems of reconciliation and regeneration. "If these two are separated from each other, there will be serious consequences," he said.

And yet he believes that regeneration should not forget other elements. There must be a continuity of NU's long-range cultural goals. If short-term political interests are emphasized, we will surrender to a narrower and more sheltered religious doctrine.

In Chalid's terms, regeneration should pay attention to the principles of our religious life. He mentioned the principle of: al ahdu bil jadidil ashlah wamuhafadhatu al jalbil mashaalih. Take something new if it is better and conserve something old if it is still good.

Provinces Given Opportunity

Abdurrahman, who is also the chairman of the committee for the NU MUNAS [National Conference] to be held in Situbondo on 19-21 December 1983, said that the 1984 Congress would be discussed after the up-coming NU MUNAS. He described the MUNAS as a prelude to the Congress.

He said that the important point about the Congress committee, which had already been announced in the newspapers, was that its structure should mirror our common wishes.

H.A. Chalid Mawardi, who is also chairman of the Congress committee, was not prepared to comment on that issue. "All right; our goal is reconciliation," he said.

Meanwhile, a PELITA source described the up-coming Congress as one which will be carried out in this spirit of reconciliation. Reconciliation can only take place if there is an attitude of give and take.

According to Abdurrahman, the Congress must determine clear criteria for improving personnel. "Appointments must be more rational, must pay more attention to the situation and must reflect the wishes of subordinates.

The provinces should have the chance to offer new ideas. We need to take concrete actions and viewpoints towards the provinces.

Provincial Leaders Accept Pancasila

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 9 Dec 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] NU [Moslem Scholars Party] provincial leaders affirmed in a unanimous opinion in Jakarta Thursday evening [5 December] which was conveyed to the NU Executive Board headed by General Chairman K.H. Idham Chalid that Pancasila as the sole principle should not become an issue since it has already been decided by MPR [People's Consultative Assembly] decree No II/1983.

This statement, signed by 35 people from 22 NU regions who are meeting in Jakarta for the up-coming 27th NU Congress, also affirmed that the NU accepts and is willing to carry out Pancasila as the sole principle for the NU.

Because of that unanimity, the NU Executive Board was given the task of integrating this sole principle into the statutes and house-keeping rules of the up-coming Congress.

Two Pages

On Friday morning [9 December] H.M. Imam Sofwan, vice-chairman of the NU Executive Board, explained to SINAR HARAPAN that the NU provincial leaders' statement was given to the NU to be passed on to the up-coming Congress. This statement is two pages long and was conveyed by one of the provincial leaders, H. Aini from East Kalimantan, to General Chairman Idham Chalid, in a simple ceremony at K.H. Idham Chalid's Moslem school in Cipete, South Jakarta.

The NU provincial leaders' statement was to have been issued on Wednesday evening [7 December] at a joint meeting of the NU Executive Board, the Congress committee chaired by H.M. Chalid Mawardi, and the NU provincial leaders gathered at the PHI [Indonesian Haji Committee], Cempaka Putih, Central Jakarta.

The Wednesday evening meeting at PHI was cancelled because it did not have a permit and the meeting place was moved suddenly to K.H. Idham Chalid's house on Mangunsarkoro Street, Central Jakarta. However, this meeting did not issue the statement even though some NU Executive Board "figures" had already prepared a draft statement in the study of H.M. Nuddin Lubis, fourth chairman of the NU Executive Board and vice-chairman of the DPR/MPR [Parliament/People's Consultative Assembly].

The provincial statement was not released and sent to the NU Executive Board until Thursday evening [8 December] when the uncertain meeting place was moved to Idham Chalid's Moslem school in Cipete. The formation of the 27th NU Congress committee, formed on 25 November 1983, was also confirmed in that statement.

Did Not Know

H.M. Munasir, secretary general of the NU Executive Board, said, when contacted by SINAR HARAPAN on Friday morning [9 December], that he had not known about the meeting, much less about the provincial leaders' statement about the sole principle. "I am one of those people whose signature is not allowed," he said, referring to the general chairman's decision of 13 January 1983 which took away the authority of NU Executive Board officials to sign Executive Board documents. He said that as secretary general he had not been invited to that meeting.

Munasir also said that he did not know about the Congress committee formed by K.H. Idham Chalid. According to him, the Congress will not be discussed until the up-coming Moslem Scholars MUNAS [National Conference] in Situbondo.

According to the secretary general of the NU Executive Board, there must be an understanding by both factions before the Congress starts so that it is a Congress of reconciliation. "It must fulfill these conditions," he said.

He said that if both sides remained stubborn and refused to listen to each other, the NU would stay the way it is. So he hoped there would be a mutual understanding before the Congress.

In response to a question about the possibility of discussing the sole principle in the up-coming MUNAS, which will begin in Situbondo on 18 December, Munasir said that it is quite possible that it will be discussed. However, he pointed out that the MUNAS will only make recommendations to the Congress because the MUNAS does not have the authority to make decisions.

"Decisions of the Congress can not be determined by subordinates," he said, adding that preparations for the MUNAS were complete.

Idham Chalid, NU Executive Board general chairman, who resigned his position on 2 May 1982, removed the authority of Munasir, the NU Executive Board secretary general, to sign documents issued by or in the name of the board. He removed this authority again on 6 May 1982.

K.H. Masykur (second chairman), Yusuf Hasyim (second chairman), Imron Rosyadi (first chairman) and others also had that authority taken away from them.

Five Articles

The unanimous statement of the 22 NU provincial leaders issued on 8 December 1983 contains the following five articles.

It is no longer necessary to make an issue of Pancasila as the sole principle because it was decided by MPR decree No 2/1983. Therefore, we state that we accept and are prepared to carry out and defend Pancasila as the sole principle. This should be fitted into the statutes and house-keeping rules of the NU in the up-coming 27th Congress.

To welcome and support fully the decision of the NU Executive Board to hold a congress in 1984.

To support fully its formation in NU Executive Board decision No 221/A.I/01.a/PB/NU/83 dated 19 November 1983.

To urge the NU Executive Board created by the decisions of the 26th Congress in Semarang to take steps to implement the 27th Congress before its terms of office expires.

To welcome the 27th Congress, we urge the NU Executive Board created by the Semarang Congress to preserve unity and integrity, as a whole and all together, so that the provincial NU organizations do not become restless.

In the preamble to this unanimous statement it was mentioned that the provincial leaders and NU branches have long urged the NU Executive Board to overcome immediately the problems which have arisen in the NU Executive Board leadership.

It also mentioned that these problems can no longer be solved at a level lower than the Congress because it involves a decision made by the Congress.

The preamble went on to say that national stability is an absolute condition for the continuation and success of national development. Therefore, we must try to make our nation more firmly united and to uphold and develop constitutional, democratic and organizational life based on Pancasila and the 1945 constitution.

After listening to those attending the meeting and noting the suggestions and hopes of the provincial leaders, the NU Executive Board decided that the NU was committed to the regulations of MPR TAP [Decree] No 2/1983.

According to that communique, the 27th Congress of the NU will take place in Jakarta in the month of Rajab, 1404 A.H., corresponding to April 1984. Its basic theme will revolve around "The spirit of encouraging the unity and integrity of the Moslem Scholars' community in the spirit of the 1926 Measures and increasing NU's powers for the development of religion, the nation, and the state in welcoming REPELITA IV [Fourth Five-Year Plan]."

East Java NU

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 10 Dec p 1

[Text] Surabaya: The director of the East Java provincial NU is holding firm to his attitude that they will only execute the resolutions of the NU National Conference to be held in Situbondo 19 to 21 December 1983. "The statutes and house-keeping rules of the NU state firmly that only the Advisory Board, as the highest body, can make decisions about matters of principle for our organization," H.M. Syumli Syadli told the SURABAYA POST this afternoon.

Therefore, the director of the East Java regional Advisory Body and Executive Council did not recognize all the decisions made by the plenary meeting of the NU Executive Board and the 22 provincial directors in Jakarta Thursday evening [8 December].

The expanded plenary meeting of the NU Executive Board took place at K.H. Dr Idham Chalid's home and it decided on Pancasila as the sole principle of the NU and on support for the NU 27th Congress committee in Jakarta next year (yesterday's SURABAYA POST).

M. Syumli Syadli, secretary of the East Java NU delegation, said that East Java had received an invitation from Jakarta and had refused to attend. They refused because the general chairman, K.H. Ali Ma'sum, who came to Surabaya on 1 December, had not received an invitation. "And yet he is the top NU leader at this time," added Syumli.

Another basic reason preventing East Java from attending the meeting at K.H.

Idham Chalid's home was that the statutes and house-keeping rules of the NU state that decisions on matters of principle can only be made by the Advisory Executive Board, not by those who sit on the Executive Council.

Syumli explained that the East Java NU delegation is only arranging transit for the members of the NU Advisory Board from all over Indonesia who are going to the Kiyai As'ad Moslem School in Asembagus. They nevertheless are convinced that the entire Advisory Board Directorate will attend the program which is so important in NU tradition.

When asked whether K.H. Dr Idham Chalid had been invited, Syumli replied, "Idham must have been invited, but we do not know whether he can attend, especially after his resignation as general chairman of the NU Executive Board," a sign that the East Java NU has made a firm decision to recognize only the leadership of K.H. Ali Ma'sum.

Congress Can Solve Problem

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 10 Dec 83 pp 1, 10

[Text] H. Imam Sofwan, vice-chairman of the NU Executive Board, is convinced that the problems of the NU board leadership can be solved at the 27th NU Congress because that Congress is the highest forum according to our constitution.

He expressed these ideas on Friday [9 December] in response to reporters' questions at a press conference at the DPR [Parliament]. Before answering, Imam Sofwan, accompanied by H. Chalid Mawardi, NU Executive Board vice-secretary general, Amin Iskandar of the foreign section and H.M. Abduh Paddare, Drs, of the youth section, read a communique from the NU Executive Board and a unanimous statement from the NU provincial directors.

He said that all factions hoped for an intact NU, "and so this up-coming Congress will be a forum for unification," Abduh Paddare told PELITA after the press conference. The organization of the Congress is as it should be, in accordance with the statutes and house-keeping rules made once every 5 years. "The problem of who will be chosen as director is certainly up to the Congress itself," he said.

Balance

Imam Sofwan said that there were five points considered by the NU provincial Executive Board in issuing a unanimous statement (published by PELITA on 9 December 1983: editor).

One point is that the problems which have arisen up to now can no longer be solved at meetings at a lower level than the Congress because they involve a decision made by the Congress.

Another point is that national stability is an absolute condition for the

continuation and successful implementation of national development. Therefore, we must try to make our people more firmly united and uphold and nurture our constitutional, democratic and organizational life based on Pancasila and the 1945 constitution.

He also explained that all the provincial directors and NU branches have long urged the NU Executive Board to overcome the problems which have arisen in the NU Executive Board itself.

Suharto Welcomes Acceptance

Jakarta PELITA In Indonesian 12 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Alamsyah Ratu Perwiranegara, coordinating minister for public welfare, stated that President Soeharto welcomed the NU's acceptance of Pancasila as the sole basis for that community organization.

The minister made that statement on Saturday [10 December] in answer to reporters' questions, after being received by the president at his residence on Cendana Street, Jakarta.

The president hoped that other community organizations would also take NU's position, said Alamsyah. The minister also appreciated NU's attitude.

Alamsyah explained that there were still some people in religious circles who misunderstood Pancasila as the sole principle. Some believe that Pancasila as the sole principle will shake people's religious faith. "That is not true," said the coordinating minister for public welfare. He added that a principle in a community organization can not be linked to religious faith.

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CSO: 4213/109

MALAYSIA IS FIRST TO BUY FERTILIZER FROM 'ASEAN' PLANT

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 26 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, AB—Malaysia has confirmed that it will be the first ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] state to buy urea fertilizer produced by the ASEAN fertilizer project. The Philippines, Thailand, and Singapore have specified the amounts of their allocations but have not signed confirmations.

Following a ceremony at the loading of the first ship to Padang with 7,500 tons of fertilizer produced by the joint project, Engr Rachman Subandi, principal director of Asean Aceh Fertilizer, or AAF, told reporters that Malaysia has ordered 100,000 tons of urea fertilizer for 1984. The first shipload of 20,000 tons will be sent in December 1983.

The Philippines and Thailand, also ASEAN members, have set urea fertilizer imports of 50,000 and 30,000 tons, respectively, but have not yet confirmed them. Singapore will take only a little of the ASEAN plant's production.

Fertilizer from the ASEAN project will be sold to other countries also. Companies from non-ASEAN states have ordered 80,000 tons for 1984. Subandi said that the price is not the same as for ASEAN members, however. "They will not receive the same facilities that ASEAN members receive," he stated.

To Be Dedicated by the President

The AAF project is a joint effort by ASEAN nations. Seventy-seven percent of its financing was through a Japanese loan, and the balance was supplied by the five ASEAN states. Indonesia supplied 60 percent of this remaining capital. The total cost of the project, including employee housing, was \$400 million.

The project will turn out 570,000 tons of urea fertilizer each year, and about 1,000 tons of ammonia per day. Oxygen is also a byproduct.

The plant uses natural gas from Arun, plus air and water, in its production process.

The first shipment was loaded on the vessel "Mochtar Prabumangkunegara" on Friday, 25 November. Witnesses were PANGKOWILHAN [Commander of Defense Territorial Command] I Lt Gen Soesilo Soedarman, Aceh governor Hadi Thayeb, PANGDAM [Military Region Commander] I/ISKANDAR MUDA Brig Gen Nana Narundana, and other guests. Dedication by President Soeharto is scheduled for January 1984.

OCEAN FREIGHT RATE COMPETITION PROPOSED FOR INDONESIAN PORTS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 21 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS—To resolve the problem of transportation of export commodities, the harbors of Tanjung Priok [Jakarta], Surabaya, Palembang, Tanjung Perak [ocean port of Surabaya], and Ujungpandang must be turned into open rated ports. That is, their freight rate systems will not be uniform, and each shipping company which picks up cargo at these ports will make public its tariff of ocean freight rates.

Dr Harry Tanugraha, executive director of GAPKINDO (Indonesian Rubber Merchants Association), told a KOMPAS representative in Jakarta on Saturday [19 November]: "This needs to be done to resolve the problem of high ocean shipping rates in Indonesia. If this problem is not resolved, it will damage our efforts to develop Indonesian commodity exports." He said this when he was asked about the results of the visit of the Indonesian rubber mission to the United States from 28 October to 5 November.

He said that the open rated port system, which was adopted some time ago at the port of Belawan Deli, near Medan, has been proved to be successful. Indonesian shipping rates to the East Coast of the United States are now competitive with transportation costs from Port Klang [near Kuala Lumpur], Singapore, and Penang. Transportation charges are not yet competitive with rates to destinations on the West Coast of the United States, Japan, and Western European ports.

He said that Indonesian export promotion efforts are aimed at four markets: the West Coast of the United States, the East Coast of the United States, East Asia (that is, Japan), and Western European ports. For that reason the open rated port system must be in effect for all of those destinations.

Many Complaints

The question of the high cost of ocean transportation from Indonesia attracted sharp criticism when the Indonesian rubber mission visited the United States. Dr Harry Tanugraha said: "The questions of rubber quality, supply, and so forth were regarded as satisfactory. What attracted criticism was transportation, the problem of shipping."

Similar complaints also came from a number of rubber consumers outside the United States. Recently, a rubber purchaser in West Germany complained that when he bought rubber from Indonesia, he had to pay transportation charges that were higher than the established tariffs. He added: "Indeed, there are many rubber buyers who are threatening to look for rubber from another country."

Transportation charges from Indonesia are far higher than those from Singapore. For example, rubber from Pontianak which is transshipped at Tanjung Priok bound for the West Coast of the United States pays a transportation charge of 165,310 rupiahs per ton. The breakdown of these charges is as follows: transportation from Pontianak to Tanjung Priok is 16,480 rupiahs; from Tanjung Priok to a port on the West Coast of the United States the charge is 132,300 rupiahs; transit charges in Tanjung Priok are 16,530 rupiahs. If the rubber transits Singapore, the total cost is only 105,952 rupiahs per ton, broken down as follows: Pontianak-Singapore, 18,942 rupiahs; Singapore to the West Coast of the United States, 79,380 rupiahs; transit charges, 7,630 rupiahs.

He said: "By turning these harbors into open rated ports shipping companies will engage in open competition by charging lower rates." The open tariff system will help the national shipping companies to mature more quickly, so that they will be able to compete with foreign shipping companies.

No Need to Be Afraid

Another complaint often heard regarding national shipping companies concerns the question of service, both in terms of time spent and handling of claims. He said that the question of responsibility arises at the time claims are presented by those using the ships. There are also frequent claims from businessmen that Indonesian shipping companies try to delay or avoid accepting responsibility for damages.

A complaint frequently heard concerns the matter of time spent. For example, transporting freight from Tanjung Priok to the West Coast of the United States on a foreign ship takes 20-21 days, at the most, and 28-31 days to the East Coast. However, an Indonesian ship sailing to the West Coast of the United States may take 35-40 days and 45 or even 60 days to the East Coast.

He said: "When a long time is involved, the owner of the commodity loses money. The longer it takes, the greater the risk of loss. Bank interest also continues to accrue."

By means of free competition at open rated ports it is hoped that all of these problems can be overcome. According to Dr Harry Tanugraha, national shipping companies need not be afraid if the open rated port system is placed in effect. For if they can compete effectively, a given business firm will be able to choose the ship. He added: "At least, if the cost is the same and the service is the same as that offered by a foreign company, we will be choosing an Indonesian shipping firm. This is because we won't need to use English for everything."

Visit to the U. S.

Regarding the results of the visit of the rubber mission to the U. S., which was led by Sjamsir Rachman, general chairman of GAPKINDO, Dr Harry Tanugraha said that in general it was a success. He said: "We were able to convince them that we are rubber producers and merchants who can understand the wishes of our customers."

The visit was not a sales mission but rather was concerned with expanding the U. S. market for Indonesian rubber. Discussions were held with officials of the Treasury Department, the Department of Commerce, the GSA (General Services Administration), members and executives of the Rubber Trade Association, and representatives of the four large tire manufacturers in the U. S.: Goodyear, Goodrich, Firestone, and Cooper, which use 65 percent Indonesian rubber for their industrial requirements.

Dr Harry Tanugraha said: "The discussions were successful because they see Indonesia as the rubber source of the future." There is a balance between Indonesian rubber production and United States rubber consumption. Out of total U. S. rubber consumption, 76 percent is in the form of crumb rubber, while 70 percent of Indonesian rubber production is made up of that kind of rubber.

Both U. S. officials, industrialists, and businessmen are also convinced that the rubber which will be most used in the future is type SIR-20 (Standard Indonesian Rubber, Type 20). For that reason Indonesia is convinced that its rubber will have a steady market in the future. He added: "We believe this because the U. S. controls 45 percent of the world tire industry."

5170

CSO: 4213/100

LEGAL AID CHIEF ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDONESIA

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 26 Nov 83 pp 2, 12

[Text] Surabaya--There is no basic concept of human rights in Indonesia, and there never has been. The problems that arise differ from generation to generation. The most difficult is the marriage of the existing social-value culture with diametrically opposed rights introduced from abroad.

This is the view on human rights that T. Mulya Lubis SH [master of laws], director of YLBHI, the Indonesian Legal Aid Society, expressed in an interview with the SURABAYA POST yesterday about human rights. He is known as a jurist who observes human rights issues. In a PERADIN [Indonesian Attorneys Association] working meeting in Surabaya, he had presented a working paper on "legal developments in human rights perspectives." What is the basic concept here? He replied that he stands on the ideal of "the justice of prosperity and the prosperity of justice." "We are equal within certain limits. I accept the concept of ownership, but there must be evenness of distribution." For example, with respect to the fruits of national development, it is not that income should be evenly distributed but that assets should be redistributed, he said.

Rights

Many people are talking about human rights. What is a "right," and what is not? "A right is the right to satisfactory living conditions, security, and sufficiency. Under present social conditions, a very rich person does not possess his rights. He has exceeded his rights. He has stolen the rights of the people. Owning excessive riches in a society where many people do not have houses can only be called stealing their rights. Under these conditions, a redistribution of assets, not income, is needed."

The "people" includes many groups. Whom do you mean? Intellectuals, government employees, or whom?

"The 'people' depends on the social class. If they already have satisfactory living conditions, there is no problem. The main targets are the very poor. In handling this issue as a national program, it is not enough, for example, to have the involvement of only one social welfare department. Coordination among all departments is needed."

Is this possible under present conditions?

"It is an investment in attitude. The responsibility of intellectuals is to foster ideas and to warn. This is a long-term concept."

Can the government do it?

"We must have a committed government. Consistent redistribution of assets will bring true social justice to realization. If we do not do this, we will be making social inequity permanent. And, remember, continued economic and social imbalance and inequity are not consistent with human rights. To be rich in a society where most people are poor is a denial of human rights," said Mulya Lubis.

Progress

What is the present status of human rights in Indonesia?

"There has indeed been some progress, especially over the last 10 years. But there has been much regression, as well. The most regrettable steps backward relate to rights to organize, to participate in politics, to assemble, and to express opinion. These are important principles. If we are given only rights to money, clothing, food and shelter, we are being made into robots. We will only be able to eat. We will not be creative or able to participate. Prof Mr [master of laws] Soenaryo said yesterday that under a government of law the most important aspects of human rights are the rights to assemble, organize and obtain education. These rights are now in fact being reduced."

In your view, where should human rights begin? With the individual, the group, ownership, or where?

"I don't want to set priorities. I want these rights to be permitted together, whether legal, social, economic or political rights. And these can be permitted now if we are sincere. For example, Attorney General Ismail Saleh is attacking corruption. Is he not sincere? But is his sincerity backed by an effective level of capability. In other words, attacking corruption must be continuous and have targets.

"Maybe it will continue, but the targets are only at middle and low levels. Attorney General Ismail is only attacking middle and low level corruption, whereas there is corruption at top levels. Such cases are not even being mentioned. The ones mentioned are only those at the province level."

Perhaps there is not enough evidence for the top level cases?

"Evidence? I have stacks of evidence. And I am sure the evidence is true. Attorney General Ismail knows it."

On the Increase

Do you feel that more people are fighting for human rights in Indonesia?

"My knowledge is limited only to Java, Sumatra and Sulawesi. I see very many private, legal and cooperative groups coming to the aid of fishermen and farmers. But they are not based on the same concepts. There are more than 100 LBH's [legal aid societies], such as Kosgoro LBH, Pusbandhi LBH, etc. Apart from their excesses, they represent progress. For example Muslim religious training centers that were formerly closed now receive input from the outside."

We talk much about the rights of recidivists. Of course, we oppose the methods that have been used to kill such criminals, but we are forgetting the rights of the public.

"Why have security authorities failed to protect the public from criminals? Because they have failed, other groups have arisen to wipe out the criminals. The attack is now against criminals, not crime. If we are to create a feeling of security, we must create an atmosphere where there is little or no crime. And this brings us back to social and economic conditions. Most criminals in Indonesia are the victims of poverty. The program must therefore not be one merely of shooting criminals but of improving social welfare. So, rights to national development are necessary, but not apart from economic, political, legal and economic rights. Looking at our national budget, the legal sector has only a very small part, which is evidence that we have not made the efforts I mentioned earlier. Frankly, our current national development pleases some parties, but it is committing unforgivable juridical errors. This equates to destroying the foundations of a nation founded on law. This is the culture being created."

What about the rights of the people who are the victims of recidivists?

"This is healthy criticism. Many people charge that we are not paying enough attention to the human rights of victims. And there are too few of us active in attending to their pleas. If more [legal aid] societies arise, there will be some that will consider the rights of victims."

"They exist at the national level, but not at the local level. Consideration of ecology, for example, has begun to develop. But if all rights issues are handed to the LBH's, they will be unable to cope with them," said Todung Mulya Lubis SH.

6942

CSO: 4213/106

NAVY STAFF, ARMY AND COMMAND SCHOOL RECEIVES CITATION

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 26 Nov 83 p 10

[Text] 26 Nov 83--The ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] SESKO [staff and command school], Navy Division, which is 21 years old today, will receive a banner for the first time from the KASAL [navy chief of staff], who will act as inspector of ceremony.

The presentation of the banner indicates that the SESKOAL [navy staff and command school], which is the highest naval educational institution and which also contributes to general development, affords maturity to the naval service.

Also to be noted is that beginning with the 1983-1984 school year the navy SESKO will begin a program to revamp its curriculum, in line with medium-term plans for 1983-1987.

In a press interview at the SESKOAL Bumi Cipulir campus, SESKOAL commandant Rear Admiral Soewarso MS said that in the eighties the school faces several challenges that must be met quickly.

First, we must produce professional fighters in each branch. Since we will not let an enemy touch even a handbreadth of our homeland, we must form a small but effective combat unit.

To accomplish this, we must of course be able to use the necessary technology. We are challenged to decide which technology is suitable for us, he said.

We continue to employ the concept of active defense, without creating an aggressive image. Studies are needed to develop this active defense concept for the navy, said Rear Admiral Soewarso.

He explained that the 1983 curriculum research program deals with available technology and opportunities for the years 1985-1990, with specific emphasis on deciding which technology will be appropriate for the navy to use during that period.

Research in 1984 will be on the security of archipelagic waters during 1985-1990, implications for HANKAM [defense and security] naval strategic policy, and how to formulate that policy, said Rear Admiral Soewarso.

In 1985, research will be on the professionalism of naval personnel, and 1986 research will include the structure, mobilization and deployment of the naval combat group. We will be seeking the best form and locations for naval units, said the two-star admiral, who was in the eighth graduating class of the SESKOAL.

The research program for the revised curriculum will include modernization of POT [combat operational procedure] 20 and 21, in which the main point will be adjustment to the navy's principal new equipment.

There will also be research on deployment of PSK's, or "killer patrol ships," and corvettes, prospects for the use of jetfoils as fast attack craft, rapid horizontal and vertical attacks by small marine units, and joint naval combat operations.

Product of Education

The SESKOAL commandant said that since the product of the school is a person oriented to Pancasila [the basic principles of the Indonesian republic] and possessing navy leadership qualifications, the school is more an educational institution than a training center.

With students consisting of mature officers at ranks of senior major or lieutenant colonel, the SESKOAL must be able to create a cadre of leadership for the navy. Materials are needed to support the three-faceted SESKOAL education of naval defense and security executives, planners and intellectuals for naval defense and security. Primary support is given to studies in warfare and the 1945 TNI [Indonesian National Army] spirit, followed by studies in naval strategy and related fields.

Other studies include psychology, international maritime law, and English.

Each SESKOAL class lasts 11 months, divided into three trimesters. Studies in the first trimester are warfare and strategy. Second trimester subjects are management and logistics, and third trimester subjects are operations, joint operations PKB [expansion unknown], and combat PKB.

A Brief History

Beginning in 1955, selected navy officers received advanced education overseas. It was not until 1962 that the SESKOAL was established at Bumi Cipulir, Jakarta.

The Maritime Defense Institute, LEMHANMAR, was founded under a letter of decision of 23 May 1966. It was later disestablished by Presidential Decision No. 79 of 1969.

Then in 1974, the minister of defense and security and commander of the armed forces approved establishment of the ABRI SESKO, made up of a joint HANKAM SESKO and four branch SESKO's for the army, navy, air force, and police.

The SESKOAL represents the first executive echelon of the ABRI SESKO and is directly subordinate to the DANJEN [general commandant] of the ABRI SESKO in addition to being in the navy high command.

Since its founding in 1962, the SESKOAL has gone through changes and development in curriculum and organization and has had eight commandants.

Commandants have been Commodore O. B. Syaaf (1962-1964), Major General KKO [marines] R. Suhadi (1964-1966), Rear Admiral Koen Djaelani (1966-1970), Rear Admiral Rachmad Sumengkar (1970-1972), Rear Admiral Waloeoyo Soegito (1972-1973), Rear Admiral M. Romly (1973-1976), Rear Admiral Adang Safaat (1976-1983), and now Rear Admiral Soewarso.

The SESKOAL has graduated 693 officers, consisting of 580 from the navy, 22 from the army, 27 from the air force, and 29 police officers. There have been 25 graduates from friendly countries.

Alumni holding high office include Admiral Sudomo, minister of manpower, and Vice Admiral M. Romly, top leader of the navy. Long live the SESKOAL!

6942

CSO: 4213/106

MINISTER OF JUSTICE REPORTEDLY CALLS FOR STOP TO KILLINGS

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 26 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] Jakarta, 25 Nov 83—Minister of Justice Ali Said declared emphatically that he has never approved of the illegal actions leading to the many killings that have recently distressed the public. In fact, the minister has called for a national campaign to stop such actions.

Sutomo HR, F-PDI [Indonesian Democracy Party faction] member of Commission III of the DPR [parliament] said this after hearing an explanation by Minister Ali Said in a recent working meeting with Commission III.

Sutomo had brought up in the meeting the matter of public distress over many murders committed with machetes and guns and the fact that the victims have not been undesirables or recidivists but students and reputable people.

Sutomo welcomed Ali Said's assurances and fully supports the minister's call for creation of more stable, secure and dynamic conditions among the people. When the killings are stopped, everyone will enjoy an atmosphere of order in which law provides protection and legal certainty, in line with the 1945 constitution.

When asked why he had raised the issue, he said that these incidents could create a bad image for a republic founded on Pancasila [the basic principles of the Indonesian republic], of which one principle is "a just and civilized mankind."

If these illegal acts are not stopped, Sutomo said, they will have a negative impact on law enforcement authorities, as though the law were paralyzed, unable to do anything about crime. He said he was therefore troubled and asked himself whether these destructive acts may be intended to give the government a bad image. He stated that everyone should support the national campaign proposed by Ali Said to prevent further acts of terrorism, which are certain to diminish legal authority.

6942

CSO: 4213/106

BANNED 'AR RISALAH' PUBLICATION REAPPEARS

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 26 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Yogyakarta, 25 Nov 83--The "Ar Risalah" bulletin, whose publication and dissemination had been banned by the attorney general, was circulated again on Thursday [24 November] among young people and students of several universities in Yogyakarta.

A MERDEKA source here stated that the new edition was "no. 22," dated 20 November 1983. The attorney general's ban was effective with edition no. 20 of September 1983.

Security authorities held the publication of the bulletin to be in violation of directives of the attorney general and minister of information and so acted firmly to confiscate hundreds of copies of "Ar Risalah" no. 22.

The latest "Ar Risalah" had the same format as before, only with different type. The new edition apparently was not produced at the same printing facility used before.

The newly circulated edition had 16 pages and contained the attorney general's publication prohibition and newspaper articles about the bulletin. It also contained an editorial comment and apology for delay in its publication.

The bulletin reportedly sold for 200 rupiahs per copy.

The Yogyakarta chief prosecutor and the city prosecutor are taking serious steps related to the publication of "Ar Risalah" no. 22. The prosecutor held a meeting this morning, probably for the discussion of this matter and of the recent circulation of pornographic video cassettes in Yogyakarta.

6942

CSO: 4213/106

BRIEFS

INTERIOR DEPT OFFICIAL ON SOLUTION OF RACIAL PROBLEMS--The question of the development of national union is a rather serious national problem which must receive continuing attention. This is because there are various tribal, ethnic, and religious groups in Indonesia. This was stated by Tojiman Sidikprawiro, director general of social and political affairs in the Department of the Interior, in testimony before Committee II of Parliament at the Parliament Building on Tuesday [29 November]. The director general of social and political affairs considers that integrating people of Chinese descent is the most difficult of all the problems involved in integrating groups of foreign descent. In the case of people of other foreign ancestry, the problems are not so striking. According to Tojiman, the difficulty with those of Chinese descent is caused by the fact that they are closely involved with the question of economic control in our country. Meanwhile, there are those who believe that the economic issue is deliberately exploited by certain groups to raise the question of race. This matter, Tojiman added, has not yet been resolved and must continue to be a matter for national concern, to which attention must always be paid. He added that it is the duty of everyone to work together to ensure that this "time bomb" does not explode. Attention also needs to be paid to security action involving other foreigners, particularly those who are closely connected with matters under investigation. In this connection the security action taken involves the assignment of escorts. [Text] [Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 30 Nov 83 p 1] 5170

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL ON FORMER G30/S/PKI DETAINEES--In the course of testimony before Committee II of Parliament on Tuesday [29 November], Tojiman Sidikprawiro, director general of social and political affairs in the Department of the Interior, stated, in answer to a question, that the total number of former detainees held in connection with the G30/S/PKI [abortive communist coup d'etat in 1965] is 1,669,767. He said that this information regarding them had been developed after the issuance of Minister of the Interior Instruction No 32 of 1980. He added: "However, up to the present the collection of data, beginning at the village level, has not yet been completed." The collection of data on the former detainees has been made more difficult because of the frequency with which they move from place to place. Tojiman said that they were permitted to move about or change their places of residence, but they are required to report this matter to the authorities. Tojiman said: "In this way the authorities can handle the matter effectively." Past experience has shown that they are often reported "missing," as a result of which it is difficult to find them.

However, Tojiman said, his department always tries to locate them again. He added: "It is not impossible that they still intend to influence the people and bring back their ideology, communism." [Text] [Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 30 Nov 83 p 11] 5170

CSO: 4213/107

KAMPUCHEA

LEADERS THANK FIDEL CASTRO FOR GREETINGS

BK311237 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, for his warm greetings on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the PRK's 7 January National Day. The message said, among other things:

May the friendship, solidarity, and mutual trust between our two parties, governments, and peoples grow firmer with each passing day.

We wish you good health and greater successes in your noble revolutionary mission.

At the same time, Comrade Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, has sent a message of thanks to Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Cuba. The message said:

May the militant solidarity, fraternal friendship, and close relations between our two ministries grow firmer.

I wish you good health and greater successes in your noble revolutionary tasks.

CSO: 4212/29

KAMPUCHEA

VONADK: SENEGAL FOREIGN MINISTER THANKS KHIEU SAMPHAN

BL311202 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 30 Jan 84

["Message of thanks" from His Excellency Moustapha Niasse, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Republic of Senegal, to His Excellency Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs--date not given]

[Text] I am very happy to have recieved the congratulatory message you sent to me through the Democratic Kampuchean ambassador in Dakar on the occasion of Senegal again being appointed chairman of the ad hoc committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

In your message, on behalf of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK, you thank the Senegalese people and Government for supporting the just cause of the Kampuchean poeple and the CGDK and congratulated and encouraged His Excellency Massamba Sarre, Senegalese permanent representative to the United Nations, who is the chairman of this ad hoc committee. I thank you for this.

On behalf of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal and the Senegalese Government and people, I once again reiterate Senegal's decision to do anything possible in order to seek a correct solution to the Kampuchean problem. I also reiterate Senegal's firm support for the CGDK's cause.

Please accept my highest regards.

[Signed] Moustapha Niasse, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs of the Republic of Senegal.

Dakar, 8 January 1984.

CSO: 4212/29

IENG THIRITH MEETS SWEDISH FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

BK220537 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
21 Jan 84

[Text] A delegation of the Swedish-Kampuchean friendship association led by (Makjan Olof) paid a visit to our Democratic Kampuchea from 11-17 January.

Upon arrival in our Democratic Kampuchea, the delegation was warmly welcomed by cadres from the Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry.

On 12 January, Ieng Thirith, chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross and secretary general of the CGDK's Foreign Ministry, received and had a friendly and cordial conversation with the Swedish friends at an office of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. At noon, Ieng Thirith hosted a luncheon for the Swedish delegation. Also present at this luncheon were His Excellency Thiounn Thioeunn, minister in charge of the CGDK's coordinating committee for health and social affairs; Mrs Thiounn Thioeunn; and other officials concerned.

During its stay in our Democratic Kampuchea, the Swedish delegation visited a school, hospital, monastery, and village. The Swedish friends also talked to inhabitants, cadres, monks, and some people who have just fled from the Vietnamese controlled zone to live in our Democratic Kampuchean zone. The Swedish friends were informed by our people about the barbarous and cruel crimes of genocide committed by the Vietnamese aggressors against monks and people, especially women, in the zone temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese aggressors.

Before ending his visit, (Makjan Olof) said: The zone controlled by Democratic Kampuchea has developed with every passing year. Despite the fact that it is at war, Democratic Kampuchea has paid attention to developing education, public health, and social affairs.

The delegation of the Swedish-Kampuchean friendship association ended its successful visit to Democratic Kampuchea and left safely for home on the morning of 17 January.

CSO: 4212/29

VODK SCORES VIETNAM'S DIPLOMATIC 'MANEUVERS'

BK260654 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
25 Jan 84

[Station Commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Do Not Change Their Policy and Stand of Aggression, Expansion, Swallowing of Territory, and Race Extermination Against the Kampuchean Nation and Race"]

[Text] When the world has increased its voice to condemn and ask the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to completely withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions, Nguyen Co Thach, the most tricky chief of diplomacy of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, has made every effort to stage an old and cheap maneuver to dupe everyone. This maneuver is what the Vietnamese call the Chinese threat. Nguyen Co Thach has repeatedly talked about what he calls the Chinese threat. We also related the withdrawal of the aggressor troops from Kampuchea to what he calls the Chinese threat.

Concerning this above-mentioned maneuver, everybody has clearly realized the tricky nature of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Therefore, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors can never use this maneuver to dupe the world or use it as an excuse to legitimize their aggression in Kampuchea.

Democratic Kampuchea is an independent and sovereign state and a member of the United Nations. The Vietnamese enemy has no right to attack and occupy Kampuchean territory with its military forces. Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea in the past more than 5 years has been a savage, arrogant, and flagrant violation of the principle of international relations and the UN Charter. The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors must unconditionally withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. This is [word indistinct] issue that cannot be sold or reconciled. The fact that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors related the withdrawal of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea to other issues that they themselves created clearly shows that they are not changing their strategic policy and stand on aggression and expansion against Kampuchea and Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese proposed to ASEAN countries to hold regional dialogues or a regional conference with them. They also suggested to China that it hold a dialogue with them. These propositions are only tricky maneuvers to obstruct the pressure of the international community and

to divide the international forces which have assisted and supported the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. Furthermore, these propositions are dark schemes to hoodwink the Kampuchean people into not fighting them. These proposals are intended to weaken the combative spirit of the Kampuchean people and make them wait for peace given by the Vietnamese. These diplomatic maneuvers were aimed at alleviating Vietnam's difficult situation on the military battlefields. When they succeed in changing this situation, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors will swallow Kampuchea and set up the Indochina Federation. They will use this federation as a springboard for Vietnam and its Soviet boss to implement their aggressive and expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese are not changing this strategic policy. All diplomatic activities and propositions of the Vietnamese are aimed at achieving their above-mentioned strategic goal. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have maintained this strategic policy and stand since even before 1978, when they sent hundreds of thousands of their soldiers to attack and occupy Kampuchea. They will maintain this policy and stand in the future. The present issue is to observe whether the Vietnamese withdraw their troops in conformity with the UN General Assembly resolutions. At present there is no sign that the Vietnamese want to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions. If the Vietnamese do not pull their aggressor troops out of Kampuchea, it will be necessary for all peace- and justice-loving forces that have opposed Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and countries which have interests in Southeast Asia to continue to vigorously assist and support the struggle of the Kampuchean people, the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, and the CGDK against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefield. It is also necessary for these forces and countries to unite to pressure the Vietnamese until they completely withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions. All peace- and justice-loving forces and countries which have interests in the region cannot turn their attention from these measures. If these forces and countries turn away from these measures, they will fall into the Vietnamese trap. The Vietnamese will prolong their war of aggression in Kampuchea and massacre more Kampuchean people. The situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border will become more tense. This tense situation will seriously threaten security, stability, and peace in all of entire Southeast Asia.

The Kampuchean people and our army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea are not hoodwinked by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, swallows of territory, and race exterminators. We have understood the tricky nature of the Vietnamese expansionists for many generations. During the past 5 years we have had many more experiences in flesh and blood with the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators. Therefore, the Kampuchean people, the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, and our CGDK will not [be] naive and give up our struggle, abandon our weapons, and let the Vietnamese tie our hands and feet. We will not let the Vietnamese enemy aggressors massacre us as they wish and swallow Kampuchean territory in conformity with their criminal desire.

We will continue the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are driven out of Kampuchean territory to ensure our national liberation and the survival of our beloved Kampuchean nation and race.

VODK URGES VIGILANCE AGAINST SRV 'SCHEMES'

BK291206 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
28 Jan 84

[Station commentary: "It is Necessary To Enhance Vigilance Against the Perfidious and Tricky Maneuvers of the Vietnamese Hanoi Aggressors"]

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of the Vietnamese aggressors, recently told AFP that Vietnam will not use a big net to catch small fish during the current dry-season offensive. This clearly shows that the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors have suffered even more serious defeats and total impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield. In fact, the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors neither want to use a small net nor eat small fish.

In the period 1978-1979, in an attempt to catch big fish, Vietnam sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade Kampuchea. At that time, Vietnam wanted to crush the Democratic Kampuchean forces with a single stroke and swallow the whole of Kampuchea in accordance with its blitzkrieg strategy, but failed. Its blitzkrieg strategy was completely smashed. Its 1979-80 dry-season offensive was defeated. Its 1980-81 dry-season offensive also suffered serious defeat. Since then, the Vietnamese aggressors have declined to the point that during last year's dry season, they were unable to carry out any major offensive.

They have lost the initiative on the battlefield. They were unable to crush the Democratic Kampuchean National Army. Moreover, the Vietnamese aggressors were attacked and smashed everywhere by the Democratic Kampuchean National Army. Due to this serious impasse, at the end of (?the last) dry season, the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors mobilized forces to attack the refugee camps along the border north of Route 5. They did this within the framework of their diplomatic maneuvers to deceive world public opinion.

In this sixth dry season of 1983-84, the Vietnamese aggressors have also planned to launch offensives as in previous years. They have mustered troops, weapons, and ammunition, and prepared transport routes. However, half of the current dry season has elapsed, but still the Vietnamese aggressors have not yet launched any major activities. So far, their operations have only been battalion size. These battalion-strong forces have never initiated any attacks on our Democratic Kampuchean forces. These battalion-strong forces are just

prepared for rescuing their colleagues trapped or encircled by our Democratic Kampuchean National Army or for recapturing positions taken by our Democratic Kampuchean National Army. The small groups of commandos sent by the Vietnamese aggressors to ambush us have also been successively crushed by our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas.

Why have the Vietnamese aggressors delayed their dry-season offensive until now, the end of January--the middle of the dry season? The Vietnamese aggressors have delayed their dry-season offensive until now because they do not have enough manpower. Moreover, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas have initiated attacks against them in all areas, pinning them down and destroying their transport routes, particularly their vital strategic routes, such as Routes 6 and 5 and railroads. This is the main reason the Vietnamese aggressors have been unable to launch any major offensive against Democratic Kampuchea.

In addition, this year the morale of the Vietnamese soldiers is lower than in previous years. Old and new Vietnamese soldiers have kept deserting their ranks. They have always been routed and crushed by our Democratic Kampuchean National Army. For example, the Vietnamese soldiers on the Kompong Thom battlefield were recently completely routed by our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas who attacked and totally occupied Kompong Thom town on the night of 19 January and the morning of 20 January.

However, as the old saying goes, the Vietnamese will never change their cunning nature. Despite the serious difficulties they have suffered over the past 5 years, the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors still shamelessly boast that they do not want to launch any large-scale offensive or to use a big net to catch small fish--meaning that they do not want to use a massive number of forces to attack our number of forces. By so saying, the Vietnamese aggressors want to conceal their defeats and serious impasse on the military field and continue their deceitful maneuvers and other schemes in an attempt to extend their war of aggression in Kampuchea and redress their difficult situation on the battlefield to the point that they can regain their position of superiority and occupy our Kampuchea forever. Moreover, they want to make our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas and Kampuchean people relax their vigilance so that when we are off guard, they can attack and crush our forces and then swallow our entire country.

Therefore, all of us--the entire Kampuchean nation and people, our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas on all battlefields, and our CGDK--must always heighten vigilance. Although they have suffered serious defeats and total impasse, still the Vietnamese aggressors have many more perfidious maneuvers to split our national forces and dissipate the forces that are attacking and pinning the Vietnamese aggressors down on the Kampuchean battlefield. All of us must unite more firmly and closely and carry on our struggle until all the Vietnamese aggressors are driven from our beloved Kampuchean territory. The peace- and justice-loving forces throughout the world and the countries having interests in this region also realize the need for them to give more vigorous support to the struggle waged by the Kampuchean people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, and the CGDK, and to jointly put all forms of pressure on the Vietnamese aggressors in order to force the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors to withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions in order to allow the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny without any outside interference through a free election under UN supervision.

SIHANOUK CRITICIZES HAYDEN REMARKS ON CGDK

BK271323 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] The leader of the coalition of three Kampuchean resistance groups, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, has criticized Australia's call for arrangements to ensure that the ousted Khmer regime cannot regain power in his country.

Speaking in a village in Kampuchea controlled by the Khmer Rouge, Prince Sihanouk said the Australian call was not democratic. He said it was up to the Kampuchean people to decide whether they wanted to elect the Khmer Rouge to power once the Vietnamese forces have left the country. The Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge regime was ousted by Vietnamese forces in December 1978 after being accused of being responsible for the deaths of many thousands of Kampuchean people. The Khmer Rouge are now in coalition with guerrillas loyal to Prince Sihanouk along with those of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front led by former prime minister, Mr Son Sann. They are fighting the Heng Samrin regime that was installed after the Vietnamese invasion.

In a statement to parliament last month, the Australian foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, said Australia wanted the Kampuchean solution based on the acceptance by Vietnam of an appropriate accommodation of its neighbors. He said this solution should involve a phased withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and an act of self-determination for the Kampuchean people with effective arrangements to ensure that the Khmer Rouge would not regain power.

Mr Hayden said the ruthlessness and disregard for democratic values and human rights of the ousted Khmer Rouge regime were virtually unrivaled.

CSO: 4200/454

SIHANOUK DISCUSSES ROLE AS CGDK PRESIDENT

BK311218 Hong Kong AFP in English 1152 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Ta Tum, Cambodia, 31 January (AFP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, commonly greeted as "monseigneur," now wishes to be called "president," "for foreigners, I must be President Sihanouk. For Cambodians, I prefer that they call me papa," the former sovereign told journalists yesterday at this resistance base on the Thai-Cambodian border.

He also explained his role in the anti-Vietnamese coalition that is fighting an estimated 150,000-170,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, saying that he was head of state of the United Nations-recognized Democratic Kampuchea (Cambodia) and not the head of government. This post is held by Son Sann, prime minister of the tripartite resistance coalition.

Prince Sihanouk denied that he wanted to see the Monarchy restored in Cambodia in the event of victory over the Vietnamese, "even though in a referendum the monarchists would form the large majority." "But we are and will remain a republic," he said.

"As for calling me majesty, even some Khmer Rouge leaders do it," he said, implying that he attached little importance to the title. Prince Sihanouk was placed under house arrest in Phnom Penh during the Khmer Rouge reign from 1975-1979.

CS0: 4200/454

KAMPUCHEA'S PURSAT PROVINCE SAID TO MAKE PROGRESS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Bui Van Bong: "Pursat En Route to a New Life"]

[Excerpt] During the past 5 years the lives of the working people of Pursat have undergone increasing change. The People's Revolutionary Party organization and governmental administration of Pursat Province have correctly implemented a policy of dictatorship toward the enemy and a policy of democracy toward the people. Immediately after their homeland was liberated from the calamity of genocide and the working people gained true freedom, the party committees and governmental administrations of Pursat urgently led and guided the organization, construction, and consolidation of the people's democratic regime, a regime by the people and for the people. The Vietnamese army units fulfilling their international obligation in Pursat Province cooperated closely with the local party committees and governmental administrations and went all-out in helping the people of Pursat rapidly restore and develop production, stabilize and improve living conditions, and build and protect their new life. Hamlets and villages were set up, with an organizational structure made up of a governmental administration and mass organizations, which operated effectively, had increasingly higher quality, and had the confidence of the people. The working people of Pursat were reorganized, as were the agricultural, fishing, forestry, small industry, handicraft, and other sectors. In 1979, 68 percent of the workers did not have steady work. In 1981, only 36 percent were unemployed and at present only 17 percent of the workers in Pursat do not yet have stable employment. The organization, construction, and consolidation of the governmental administration were tied in with the planning of production areas, economic zoning, and the rational adjustment of labor. That was a way to resolve difficulties so that the cadres, people, and workers of Pursat Province could advance from a situation of emptyhandedness.

"Vietnam saved us from the calamity of genocide," said the Chairman of the People's Committee of Pursat Province, "And during the past 5 years our Vietnamese brothers have also helped us escape from hunger and helped us build a new, increasingly better-off and happier way of life, and gradually eliminate poverty and backwardness."

Immediately after Pursat was liberated the party organization and people of Tien Giang Province, Pursat's sister province, sent many groups of cadres to visit, encourage, and assist Pursat Province. Tien Giang provided the people

of Pursat with hundreds of tons of rice, foodstuffs, and medicine, tens of thousands of meters of cloth, many agricultural implements, and many valuable manufactured goods, thus contributing notably to rapidly stabilizing living conditions and restoring and developing the production of the people in the localities throughout Pursat Province. The Vietnamese army units fulfilling international obligations in Pursat Province underwent combat training, annihilated the Pol Pot remnant troops, maintained political security and social order in the hamlets, and helped the people of Kampuchea build a new life. The cadres and men of groups [doan] M34, TKH8, TS12, BK6, and H52 contributed tens of thousands of workdays and helped the people build or repair tens of thousands of houses and clear wasteland in order to increase the cultivated area. During the past 5 years the Vietnamese army units fulfilling missions in Pursat have helped the people clear or recover 12,000 hectares of rice land 8,500 hectares of upland and hillside fields.

Since the liberation the People's Revolutionary Party and governmental administration of Pursat have been organized, developed, and consolidated more and more solidly. The restoration of production (especially agricultural production) and the stabilization of living conditions have been urgent missions. Those missions were confirmed when the regime was still young. After the liberation there were only 12,000 hectares of cultivated land, but by 1980 there were 43,000 hectares, by 1982 the total had increased to 64,000 hectares, and now there are nearly 70,000 hectares of main-season cultivated land. Plows, mattocks, clod breakers, machetes, and hammers are the principal production tools used to produce rice and the goods essential for social life, and are no longer implements used to torture workers, as under the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

In agricultural production, in addition to rice, the main grain crop, the people of Pursat grow corn, potatoes, manioc, soybeans, and sugarcane, and make sugar palm sugar. During the past year, on the average each person in Pursat had an income of 360 kilograms of rice. Pursat has a total of 35,198 water buffaloes and oxen, and each family raises 2 to 8 hogs. At present there are more than 4 million heads of livestock and poultry. Hunger is no longer a worry of the peasants of Pursat. The peasants of Pursat are being mobilized and organized into collective production teams, along the lines of gradually advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production. The province has set up more than 4,000 production solidarity teams and more than 500 production collectives. The Niec-co-lay, Puc-mia, Ro-lin, and Phuoc-lat [Vietnamese phonetics] production collectives have applied the form of contracting out work and output, combined with the contracting out of workpoints to members of collectives. Rice yields have ranged from 6 to 12 tons a year. A number of production collectives have organized management boards. According to agricultural cadres in Pursat, the production management boards of the collectives are bases on which to organize agricultural production on a larger scale. They are management boards of low-level cooperatives. At present, 75 percent of the production collectives are on the scale of an agricultural cooperative. That represents the realization of a dream the peasants of Pursat have cherished for generations. In addition to agricultural production, Pursat must develop fishing, especially the raising of freshwater fish and fishing in Tonle Sap. Tonle Sap extends for 91 kilometers in Pursat. The famous Kampong Luong fishing port. Last year Pursat caught nearly 20,300 tons of fish.

Pursat's commercial sector has created a fairly strong position in distribution and circulation and in serving production and life. The various kinds of manufactured goods are taken from Phnom Penh to the hamlets to serve the working people. There are five district general stores and nearly 100 marketing cooperative stores in highly populated areas.

The education and public health sectors in Pursat have also developed quite rapidly. More than 50 percent of the people have completed the first educational level and more than 90 percent of the children attend local general schools. At present there are 46,000 Level-I students and 1,720 Level-II students. In the city there is a Level-III school and a normal school which trains Level-I teachers.

In addition to education, attention has also been paid to developing Pursat's public health sector. Pursat has more than 600 specialized public health cadres. The public health network has been developed from the provincial level down to the district, village, and hamlet levels. Pursat Province has a general hospital with nearly 1,000 beds and four district hospitals.

During the past 5 years Pursat, emerging from darkness and bloodshed, has advanced on the path to an increasingly better-off, happier life.

5616

CSO: 4209/143

SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA'S KAMPONG-CHHNANG PROVINCE REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Huy Thinh: "Kampong Chhnang -- the Path of Advance Has Opened"]

[Excerpts] "We pledge to advance along that path with all of our intelligence and strength." In a speech to a conference held to recapitulate this year's 10th month season, the Chairman of the Revolutionary People's Committee of Kampong Chhnang Province affirmed that since 1979 the economy, the most important sphere in the province, has continually attained new accomplishments and important capabilities for social development have been opened up. Agriculture, the principal occupation of the province's people, was not only rapidly restored after the genocide but has made solid progress. In the first 10th month season, in 1979, the province planted only a little more than 10,000 hectares of rice, but during this year's 10th month season the province endeavored to plant more than 47,000 hectares of rice and thousands of hectares of subsidiary food crops. The solidarity team production form, the first collective form of the Kampuchean people in the province, developed its strength and created new capabilities in rapidly increasing the cultivated area, and especially overcame natural disasters in cultivation. Over a period of several years the provincial agricultural sector has trained hundreds of agricultural technical cadres and positively assisted and guided peasants in the province in the application of new technical and cultivation methods in the fields, so rice yields have increased rapidly. In 1982 the province planted on a trial basis 5,000 hectares of high-yield IR36 rice, which provided an average yield of five tons per hectare, the highest yield ever obtained in Kampuchea. Kampong Chhnang, which was hungry in the past, is not only self-sufficient in grain but during the past season sold more than 5,000 tons of grain to the state. Fishing, a traditional occupation of the people of Kampong Chhnang, has developed rapidly and the province always leads the nation with regard to output. In the first fishing season in 1979, by using temporary facilities provided by the state the province caught more than 2,000 tons of shrimp and fish. During this year's fishing season, by means of new fishing methods based on the zoning of fishing areas and the development of fishing grounds, the province caught 10,750 tons, which surpassed the plan and was a five-fold increase over the first season. The people enthusiastically sold more than 8,000 tons of fish to the state. In order to increase the fishing output, the province has paid attention to building many additional fish processing bases, in addition the traditional processing of fish paste, dried fish, and smoked fish. Animal husbandry, a sector the province is entirely capable of

introducing to collective production because of large natural pastures, has rapidly developed its strength. The province now has 46,000 water buffaloes and oxen and hundreds of thousands of heads of poultry, tens of thousands more than in 1979.

The province has done more than achieve economic accomplishments. Under the light of the new regime, during the past 5 years the cultural-social activities of Kampong Chhnang Province have been continually expanded and have made outstanding progress. Today, Kampong Chhnang has a well developed public health network with a provincial hospital, five district clinics, and more than 40 aid stations and clinics in the villages and production units. They have a total of more than 400 hospital beds and 500 public health cadres and personnel to care for the health of the cadres and people. Thanks to positive guidance of the people with regard to sanitation and disease-prevention methods, and the strengthening of health-protection methods, during the past 5 years the incidence of dangerous diseases left behind by the genocidal regime has been essentially eliminated throughout the province. The education system has developed greatly in comparison to the previous regime and has become one of the sources of pride of the people in that area. By 1983, Kampong Chhnang had more than 1,000 classrooms at the various levels with 51,000 students who were children of working people. More than 98 percent of the children of school age attend school. After the first 3-year plan to eliminate illiteracy, nearly 180,000 adult illiterates in the province knew how to read and write. The supplementary culture classes have been expanded to the villages and hamlets and are always attended by tens of thousands of people. Kampong Chhnang is also one of the Kampuchean provinces with a seething culture-sports movement. The province has a professional culture-drama team, a soccer team many of the members of which have visited and played friendship matches in Vietnam, dozens of part-time cultural teams at the basic level, many mobile movie projection teams, etc., which have performed for and served hundreds of thousands of people in the province during the past several years.

When they arrive at Kampong Chhnang today, visitors are impressed by the enthusiastic, confident attitude of the various strata of working people. It is easily seen that under the light of the new regime the path of advance for the people of Kampong Chhnang has been opened up and that they are determined to advance without hesitation on the path opened up by the revolution.

5616

CSO: 4209/143

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT ON FIGHTING

Battle Reports 21-27 Jan

[Editorial Report] BK271615 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea and (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 21-27 January:

VODK in Cambodian at 2330 GMT on 20 January reported that between 3 and 14 January, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas put out of action 228 Vietnamese enemy soldiers during attacks on the Kampot, Kompong Speu, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, and Preah Vihear battlefields. They also destroyed an assortment of 13 weapons, 7 trucks and 10 military shelters; cut bridges at 5 places with a total length of 47 meters; and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and various materiels.

According to VONADK in Cambodian at 2300 GMT on 20 January, 64 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 48 wounded during attacks and ambushes between 4 and 15 January on the Koh Kong Leu, Koh Kong Kraom, Kompong Som, South Sisophon, Oddar Meanchey, Battambang-Sangke River, and Samlot battlefields. The report also added that eight AK's, an M-79, and an RPD machinegun were destroyed.

At 2330 GMT on 22 January VODK said that between 1 and 17 January, 151 Vietnamese soldiers were killed or wounded on the Tonle Sap, Leach, South Sisophon, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, and Chhep battlefields. The national army and guerrillas also destroyed 3 boats, 22 military shelters, 30 trenches, and a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and various materiel; and liberated 3 Vietnamese positions--a company and two platoon positions--in South Sisophon battlefield.

On 23 January, in its battle report broadcast at 1000 GMT, VONADK said that during a 20 January attack on two Vietnamese positions in Koh Kong Leu battlefield, the national army and guerrillas liberated a Vietnamese company position on hill 167, killed 20 enemy soldiers, and wounded 40 others. A DK-82, 20 AK's, a C-25 field radio, 9 big trenches, 40 small trenches, 15 military shelters, and a quantity of materiel were destroyed; and a 60-mm mortar, 10 AK's, a B-40 rocket launcher, a RPD machinegun, 65 60-mm mortar shells, 35 DK-82 shells, 10 cases of AK ammunition, 4 field radios, and a quantity of other materiels were also seized. During the attack against the Vietnamese battalion

position at (Sreng) hill, 40 enemy soldiers were killed and 100 others wounded, including a battalion commander and a company commander killed, and 60 AK's, 2 60-mm mortars, 30 military shelters, 40 trenches, and a quantity of materiel were destroyed. Democratic Kampuchean forces also seized a 12.7-mm machinegun, 100 60-mm mortar shells, 70 B-40 rockets, 40 DK-82 shells, 40 cases of 12.7-mm machinegun ammunition, 100 cases of AK ammunition, 100 hand grenades, 30 mines, 10 sacks of rice, and a quantity of war materiel. The report added that on the South Sisophon, Tonle Sap, Leach, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, and Chhep battlefields, 137 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 210 others wounded during various attacks between 4 and 17 January; an assortment of 84 weapons, 67 military shelters, 119 trenches, 3 boats, and other equipment were destroyed; and 30 weapons, a boat, 2 telephones, 4 radios, and a large quantity of war materiel seized.

In its daily battle report broadcast on 23 January at 2330 GMT, VODK said that between 28 December and 20 January, Democratic Kampuchean forces inflicted 478 casualties on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the Koh Kong Leu, Leach, South Sisophon, Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey, and Kompong Thom battlefields. The Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas destroyed a DK-82 gun, 2 60-mm mortars, an M-30, an RPD machinegun, 5 B-40 rocket launchers, 98 AK's, 2 trucks, 90 trenches, 58 military shelters, and other materiels; a DK-82, a 60-mm mortar, a 12.7-mm machinegun, 2 RPD's, a B-40 rocket launcher, 23 AK's, and other war materiels were also seized.

VONADK in Cambodian at 1000 GMT on 24 January reported that between 28 December and 20 January, on the Kompong Thom, Leach, Siem Reap, South Sisophon, Kampot, Chhep, Oddar Meanchey, and North Sisophon battlefields, Democratic Kampuchean forces killed 203 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; wounded 266 others; destroyed 22 weapons, 2 trucks, 2 ammunition depots, 16 military shelters; cut a bridge; and seized 4 AK's and a quantity of materiels.

On 24 January, VODK in Cambodian at 2330 GMT said that from 8 to 21 January, Democratic Kampuchean forces put 188 Vietnamese soldiers out of action on the Kampot, Leach, North Sisophon, Thmar Puok, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, and Chhep battlefields.

VONADK at 1000 GMT on 26 January reported that between 7 and 21 January, on the South Sisophon, Kompong Cham, Siem Reap, Moung, and Kompong Thom battlefields, Democratic Kampuchean forces killed 53 enemy soldiers, wounded 58 others; destroyed an M-30, 2 M-79's, 2 B-40 rocket launchers, a RPD machinegun, 6 AK's, a truck, an ammunition depot, 2 military shelters, and a trench; cut the railroad at two places; and seized a large quantity of war materiel. They also liberated six villages on the South Sisophon battlefield and another village on the Kompong Cham battlefield.

On 25 January, VODK in Cambodian at 2330 GMT said in its daily battle report that between 7 and 21 January, Democratic Kampuchean forces put out of action 84 Vietnamese enemy soldiers during various attacks on the Moung, South Sisophon, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, and Kompong Cham battlefields; they also destroyed two military shelters; cut the railroad at three places over a total length of 181 meters; seized a quantity of materiel; and liberated six villages on the South Sisophon battlefield and another village in Stoeng Trang District.

VONADK in Cambodian at 1000 GMT on 27 January reported that on the Kompong Speu, North Sisophon, Koh Kong Leu, Koh Kong Kraom, Kompong Som, Chhep, Kompong Cham, Leach, and Kompong Chhnang battlefields, Democratic Kampuchean forces, between 6 and 22 January, killed 101 enemy soldiers and wounded 125 others. They also destroyed an assortment of 41 weapons, 7 military shelters, and a truck; seized 20 weapons; and liberated an enemy position on the Kompong Speu battlefield.

In its daily battle report, VODK in Cambodian at 2330 GMT on 26 January said that between 11 and 21 January, Democratic Kampuchean forces put out of action 101 Vietnamese enemy soldiers during attacks on the Samlot and South Sisophon battlefields. A quantity of weapons and materiel were destroyed and three Vietnamese positions on the South Sisophon battlefield were liberated.

More Fighting in Kompong Thom

BK281059 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Here is a report from various battlefields.

Kompong Thom battlefield: On the night of 20 January, we launched a commando attack against a Vietnamese position at Tang Krasang market in the Santuk District seat. Within a short while, we crushed and occupied this district seat. As a result:

1. We killed 16 enemy soldiers, including a colonel, 3 captains, and 2 lieutenants, and wounded 20 others.
2. We destroyed a 12.7-mm machinegun, a goryunov, two K-54's, two military barracks, a trench, and a quantity of war materiel.
3. We seized two AK's and a quantity of war materiel.

Poison Fish at Siem Reap Market

BK280711 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] On 13 January, the Vietnamese aggressors mixed poison with fish on sale in Dam Dek Market, Sot Nikom District, Siem Reap Province. After eating these poisoned fish, eight inhabitants died. Other inhabitants who also ate this fish are dying.

During the current dry season, the Vietnamese aggressors have intensified the use of all types of toxic chemicals to kill our people. They have done this in a more barbarous and cruel manner. Therefore, our people, particularly those living in the zone temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese aggressors, should always heighten vigilance in order to avoid being killed by the Vietnamese

aggressors. Particularly, you should be careful in using water and consuming food, meat, fish, and vegetables on sale in markets because they might be mixed with toxic substances by the Vietnamese aggressors. If you should come in contact with the toxic chemicals of the Vietnamese aggressors, you should promptly cure yourself in accordance with your experience or with advice given in the statement on toxic chemicals issued by the Democratic Kampuchean Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs that our Voice of Democratic Kampuchea has repeatedly broadcast. At the same time, you should join our guerrillas in patrolling the areas where the Vietnamese agents might spray toxic chemicals. By so doing, we can quickly arrest and punish these Vietnamese agents and frustrate the Vietnamese schemes of using toxic chemicals to kill our people.

SRV 'Aggressors' Fire Upon School

BK290952 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
28 Jan 84

[Text] On the night of 3 January, the Vietnamese aggressors fired 60-mm mortar shells into the compound of the primary school in Kompong Thom town, killing a student and wounding five others.

This is another crime committed by the Vietnamese aggressors against our innocent Kampuchean people. Over the past 5 years, the Vietnamese aggressors have resorted to any means in their attempt to massacre our people. They have shot our people to death, fired artillery upon schools and villages in order to kill our people, and used man-made famine and toxic chemical weapons to massacre our people. The Vietnamese aggressors have done this in an attempt to exterminate the Kampuchean race so that they can annex our Kampuchean territory to Vietnam.

Poisoned Wells

BK300715 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
28 Jan 84

[Text] On 10 January, the Vietnamese aggressors sent two Vietnamese kids to spread poison in wells and ponds--sources of water used daily by our people in Prey Chhor District of Kompong Cham Province. Our inhabitants saw this and captured the two kids. The kids told inhabitants that the Vietnamese seniors sent them to spread poison everywhere in Prey Chhor District in order to kill our people.

This is another method that the Vietnamese aggressors have resorted to in an attempt to poison our innocent people. By using kids to do this, the Vietnamese thought our people would not suspect the move.

Like our people in all areas, those in Prey Chhor District have nurtured great indignation against the Vietnamese aggressors for this crime. They have vehemently condemned the Vietnamese aggressors. At the same time, our people have pledged to heighten vigilance, take turns in watching water sources,

and monitor the Vietnamese activities so as to prevent the Vietnamese aggressors from spreading toxic chemicals to kill our people. They have also pledged to join with our national army and guerrillas in the struggle to drive all the Vietnamese aggressors out of our country in order to put a permanent end to all the Vietnamese crimes.

Poison Spraying Kills 10

BK011005 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
31 Jan 84

[Text] In December, the Vietnamese enemy sprayed poison from helicopters on Sdaeung Chey village and Tumnop Commune in Cheung Prey District, Kompong Cham Province, killing 10 of our people and 10 buffalo.

This dry season, the Vietnamese enemy are intensifying the use of poison to kill our people in a more cruel and fascist manner than before. They use every means, spraying poisons from airplanes and helicopters, using artillery and mortar shells, sending their agents to put poison in water sources and foodstuffs sold at market places, and so on. This clearly shows the most criminal policy of exterminating the Kampuchean people pursued by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. They are cruel, barbaric, and stubborn, continuing to use toxic chemical weapons in a systematic way, in violation of the Geneva Convention of 17 June 1925 which prohibits the use of all types of toxic chemical weapons and biological weapons, and trampling and ignoring the persistent demands of the international community and the United Nations.

The Kampuchean people denounce and condemn this towering barbaric and savage crime of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors with the utmost rage and appeal to the international community and the United Nations to continue uniting and pressuring the Vietnamese enemy to quickly stop the use of poison to exterminate innocent Kampuchean people, and force the Vietnamese to withdraw all their aggressor forces from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolutions of the five UN General Assembly sessions so as to completely and definitely end the great crime of extermination perpetrated against the Kampuchean people by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

SRV Use of Poison in Cigarettes

BK020722 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchean in Cambodian 1000 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] At the end of January, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors put poison in cigarettes for Khmer soldiers, in (?Prey Chhor) District, Kompong Cham Province. Three Khmer soldiers were immediately killed after smoking these cigarettes.

SRV Position Near Battambang Captured

BK011226 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 1000 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] On 30 January, using artillery and infantry, we attacked the Vietnamese enemy position at the 1,167 meter high Phnum Kralung, Mounng Battlefield,

which is the position of the 2nd Company of the 92nd Battalion of the 339th Brigade [Kang Pol]. During the battle, the enemy also used a group of soldiers from their 14th Regiment to assist the Kraloeng position, but in vain. We had destroyed them by 1300 on 30 January and completely liberated and controlled the position. As a result, we killed 15 enemy soldiers, destroyed 20 AK's, a DK-82 gun, an 80-mm mortar, a machinegun, and 50 B-40 rockets. We seized 15 AK's and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel.

Poison Dropped From SRV Plane

BK020726 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 1000 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] At 1400 on 14 January, a Vietnamese enemy plane dropped parcels of poison over O Sen, Kor, and Kroch Villages, Prey Chhor District, Kompong Cham Province. Many children and cattle were affected. Their bodies were burned.

PRK Soldiers Reportedly Mutiny

BK020604 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Since our national army vigorously attacked the Vietnamese enemy aggressors at Ta Kouk and Popel, the Vietnamese enemy sent many Khmer soldiers to fight on the Svay Leu and Phnum Kulen battlefields, Siem Reap Province. Khmer soldiers of Battalion No 23 mutinied and refused to fight and 90 of them deserted and returned home.

This event shows that fraternal Khmer soldiers, who have been forced by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to serve them, have high political awakening. These Khmer soldiers have patriotic spirit and love their race as do all Kampuchean people. Furthermore, they are angry with the Vietnamese enemy aggressors who have savagely and barbarously oppressed, arrested, and killed our people. On the other hand, they now understand better the significance of the sacred slogan of our Democratic Kampuchea: Khmer do not fight fellow Khmer; Khmer unite to fight the Vietnamese for the defense of the nation and race. Therefore, every day many Khmer soldiers repeatedly mutiny, fire at Vietnamese soldiers and desert.

We would like to appeal to all Khmer soldiers to follow the model of these 90 Khmer soldiers and timely desert. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors are defeated and bogged down and are in a complete impasse on all battlefields throughout Kampuchea. They do not have the force to resist the attacks of the national army and guerrillas of our Democratic Kampuchea. Therefore, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have conscripted our compatriots, given them weapons, and forced them to fight fellow Khmer and die in their place. Compatriots must not be duped by the Vietnamese, fight our fellow Khmer, and die in the Vietnamese enemy's place.

It is time for Khmer soldiers to mutiny, oppose, and fire at the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and desert and return to earn a normal living at home or join our national army and guerrillas in the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all driven from Kampuchea. This is the only way that we can rapidly put an end to the war of aggression and destruction waged by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in Kampuchea and liberate our nation and people for the survival of our Kampuchean race.

CSO: 4212/29

EDITORIAL VIEWS UPCOMING SRV DRY-SEASON OFFENSIVE

Paris MOULKHMER in French Dec 83 pp 4-6

[Editorial: "1984 Perspectives"]

[Text] Cambodia's prospects for the new year are anything but joyous and do not warrant much optimism. If we state this, it is because we think it better not to delude ourselves as the new year is ushered in. This new year will, incidentally, coincide in our country with the start of the dry season. In other words, in all probability with a new offensive by Hanoi's forces against the liberated zones held by the nationalist freedom-fighters. This offensive could take place as early as January, or much later during the dry season, but it seems certain that it will take place. In any case, all the data gathered these last few weeks demonstrates that the communist Vietnamese have already made considerable preparations for such an offensive. It is almost certain to be directed primarily against the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (FNLPK) enclaves along the Khmero-Thai border, to eliminate them once and for all. The other two components of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea will probably not be spared either. However, faithful to their strategy, the North Vietnamese will leave the greater part of the Khmer Rouge forces in place, to preserve the alibi that justifies--in appearance at least--the unacceptable presence of their occupation forces in Cambodian territory.

By "liquidating", as it is feared they will, the bastions of resistance that have held on until now, Hanoi will create an ideal situation for proclaiming that everything is "normal" in Cambodia and that there is no opposition to the pro-Vietnamese regime of Heng Samrin. Beyond this objective, our North Vietnamese enemies will keep an eye on the United Nations. Apparently they have not given up trying to regain Cambodia's seat for the regime in question, in other words, for themselves. In any event, it is clear the communist Vietnam hasn't the slightest intention of relinquishing its hold on Cambodia--though we may be treated to some Hanoi-inspired diplomatic posturing during 1984 to persuade international opinion of their "good intentions" regarding a resolution of the Cambodian problem.

A related piece of information that recently appeared in the Hong Kong "Far Eastern Economic Review" caught our attention. It concerned the possibility of an eventual reactivation in Cambodia of the former "International Commission of Control", a pathetic chapter in our nation's history. When this Commission (CIC) operated in our country, it never controlled anything at all and was

persistently blind to Viet Cong and North Vietnamese infiltrations of Khmer territory. The desire to reactivate the CIC, to control, for example, a bogus retreat of Hanoi's forces, is an idea that can only come from Hanoi itself. It is a "trial balloon", whose origin is easily guessed. Utilization of the CIC (with India as president) would make it possible to exclude the UN from any supervision of a supposed North Vietnamese retreat and would preclude an eventual dispatching of UN "Blue Helmets." Now, it is quite apparent, and has been for some time, that Hanoi will never allow the United Nations to come nosing around in Cambodian affairs, since UN resolutions on Cambodia have always been deliberately ignored by the North Vietnamese.

We may also see other "decoys" of the same kind in 1984. Indeed, certain foreign capitals have decided to make a contribution to the resolution of the Cambodian problem--in itself a worthy goal. But they seem to believe it will be possible to initiate a dialogue with Hanoi, strike compromises and play the "Siهانouk card" to resolve the problem to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. Here and there, this naivete is even pushed to the point of believing it possible to finally detach Hanoi from Soviet influence (through diplomatic means that are often obscure) and, who knows, perhaps make a sort of Southeast Asian Yugoslavia out of communist Vietnam. We must clearly state that these are nothing but illusions that play perfectly into the hands of North Vietnamese leaders, who will do anything to keep them alive. We must be prepared, then, to witness some very strange maneuvers in 1984, which will not fool us.

There is no doubt that Hanoi's final objective remains unchanged. Their goal is the total and definitive Vietnamization of Cambodia, in one form or another. To achieve it, our Machiavellian adversary needs, above all, time. To gain time, he is prepared to perform any diplomatic acrobatics that seem appropriate, while carefully deceiving international opinion about his true intentions. He is even prepared to make any kind of promise--promises cost him very little since he never keeps them anyway.

As will again become apparent in 1984, Hanoi also seeks acceptance of the status quo in Cambodia by the international community. All means are acceptable in achieving this end, even the most twisted. What can we do, then, during this new year, which augurs so ill for Cambodia? Stay alert, of course, but that is not enough: we must also denounce before world opinion, through all means in our power, Hanoi's real designs, which are hidden by a smokescreen and will be difficult to discern for the casual observer. However, we must also make the free world aware that the Cambodian people still face an equally dangerous adversary, namely the Khmer Rouge, who have lately stepped up incidents with nationalist resistance forces in the field. They also have not forsaken their ultimate goal, which is to one day recapture their power in Phnom-Penh--with the support of a major power--and to subject our people once again to the yoke of the notorious Pol Pot and company.

This new year will find us more than ever caught "between the tiger and the crocodile." It is a good thing to know in advance. It will be better still not to give in to discouragement because of it. True, reasons to hope for Cambodia's salvation and true liberation are meager as the year 1984

approaches. But we believe we are already doing something worthwhile by ceaselessly denouncing both the infinite duplicity of the expansionist communist Vietnamese and the fatal role of the Khmer Rouge, who have played so well into their hands by decimating the Cambodian population through a monstrous genocide that must never be forgotten.

9825

CS0: 4219/18

BRIEFS

FOOD DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS--Phnom Penh, 21 January (SPK)--Talks were held in Phnom Penh on Thursday between the delegation of Kampuchean Trade Ministry, led by its Deputy Minister Thong Chan, and that of the Vietnamese Ministry of Food, led by its Deputy Minister Dang Van Lan. The two parties shared identical views on the problems related to mutual aid and economic, technical, and food cooperation for 1984. The talks were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. [Text] [BK210756 Phnom Pen SPK in French 0401 GMT 21 Jan 84]

PRK REPORTS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS--Phnom Penh, 1 February (SPK)--On the occasion of the fifth National Day of Kampuchea, chairman of the Council of State Heng Samrin and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Chan Si received warmest greetings from Albania. To Chairman Heng Samrin, Chairman Ramiz Alia of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania wrote: The Kampuchean people waged a persistent struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, and now are struggling against the plots of imperialism, the Pol Pot bandits, and reactionaries for the defense of their fatherland. We wish the Kampuchean people uninterrupted success in the construction of the country, in defense, and in the strengthening of your national independence. The message addressed by Adil Carcani, chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers, to his counterpart Chan Si said: We wish for the Kampuchean people success in achieving progress and harmonious development of the country and in the struggle for the defense of the fatherland against the attacks of imperialism and the reactionaries. May the friendly relations between Albania and Kampuchea develop more in the future. On the same occasion, Hun Sen, foreign minister of the PRK, received greetings from his Albanian counterpart Reiz Malile. [Text] [BK010957 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 1 Feb 84]

KIM YONG NAM THANKS KHIEU SAMPHAN--Recently, his excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, received a thank-you message from his excellency Kim Yong-nam, vice premier of the State Affairs Council and foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The message reads: I would like to express my thanks for the warm congratulations and wishes that Your Excellency sent to me on the occasion of my appointment as vice premier of the State Affairs Council and foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. With firm confidence that the friendly ties between our two peoples will be even closer, I would like to wish Your Excellency and the fraternal Kampuchean people for victory in their struggle for the defense of independence and sovereignty of their country. [Text] [BK020436 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Feb 84]

HENG SAMRIN THANKS INDIA'S SINGH--Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State of the PRK, recently sent a message of thanks to Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, for his greetings on the fifth anniversary of the 7 January National Day. The message reads: I would like to express my most pleasant and warm feelings to you and my firm conviction that the bonds of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will develop steadily in the cause of defending and strengthening peace in the region and the world. I wish Your Excellency the best of health and happiness and the Indian people more successes in the development of their nation. [Text] [BK280746 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Jan 84]

CSO: 4212/29

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOVIET ASSISTANCE

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 10 Dec 83 pp 2, 4

[Feature Article: "For The Rights And Interests Of Our Fraternal Countries"]

[Text] The all-around Soviet-Lao cooperation in political, economic, and cultural lifestyles has been expanded and strengthened each year. By being loyal to proletarian internationalism the USSR has aided Laos in every way in constructing a socialist foundation and in solving important economic problems in order to wipe out economic backwardness which is a harmful effect of colonialism and of the imperialists' war of aggression which they provoked in Indochina. In the period of carrying out the three-year plan (1978-1980) and the five-year plan (1981-1985) of socio-economic development for the LPDR, economic cooperation between both countries has been expanded in an outstanding manner. While carrying out the main goals of national economic development in 1981-85, the planning offices of the USSR and the LPDR have adopted a national economic plan which was the subject of various agreements that both governments signed. There are 50 different construction projects and plans under the cooperation between the USSR and the LPDR. These include construction equipment for enterprises and industry which is an important benefit for the young republic, sending Soviet experts, and increased assistance in the construction of enterprises and exploitation along with the acceptance of Lao students to continue their studies in the USSR. With Soviet technical assistance the LPDR built a hospital in Vientiane with one building for disease examination which is able to check 150 people per day. It also built the Nam Neun Bridge, oil storage, a car repair shop, an agricultural machinery repair shop, and a telecommunications station which is a part of the Inter-Sputnik satellite system. The USSR has given different equipment to the Lao Earth Sciences and Mining Department for road construction and for excavation of stone for different construction. A hospital with 150 beds and a radio station are now being constructed. A multisubject school consisting of three vocational schools was opened, etc. Different Soviet circles have given a great deal of aid for the agricultural development of Laos, which is the basic economic branch of the country. Now the "Latsen" state animal raising settlement is being constructed. Soviet veterinarians have been helping Lao veterinarians to vaccinate animals to prevent disease. Three agricultural research centers and one agricultural school are being installed with Soviet equipment. The USSR has aided a great deal in tree-cutting and forest protection in order to

find places that will yield a lot for tree-cutting in Laos. In the same way as setting up the forest enterprise, different Soviet organizations have provided aid in geological surveys for Laos to study gypsum, coal, and gold mines. The gypsum mine excavation enterprise has been revived. Now studies and surveys are underway to construct an oil pipeline from the Vinh port of Vietnam to Vientiane and also for the installation of 80 km of electric wire, communications routes between different provinces in Laos, and between the LPDR and the SRV in order to ensure the transport of Lao goods. This is a primary task in national development. In this respect the USSR has studied and surveyed Route 9 and has constructed two routes. Moreover, aid in training cadres is an important part of the cooperation between the USSR and the LPDR. By working under difficult weather conditions the Soviet experts worked in cooperation with the Lao experts and workers on different construction projects within the area of Soviet-Lao cooperation.

They also train the Lao. The USSR also has been accepting many hundreds of Lao students to study in different technical and vocational schools and in various industrial teachers' schools. The 1981-85 agreement concerning economic and technical cooperation was closely related to the construction of material and technical bases for Lao transportation, and has a decisive role in Lao national economic construction. With Soviet assistance Laos has constructed the office of public works and national research in order to expand trade in which both sides share an interest. Both sides have cooperated on a just basis that is consistent with the promises they have made. Laos' needs in construction equipment, industry, medicine, road construction equipment, consumer products, etc. were responded to by the USSR. As for Laos, we have sent gypsum, coffee, wood, and lumber to the USSR. In December 1981 an agreement was signed on exchanging goods and paying debts on the survey in the period 1981-85. During this time the USSR has reported increasing the export of useful goods to Laos. To be able to carry out these different agreements is considered taking part in the expansion and encouragement of international trade and economic relations in order to encourage the economy and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the LPDR, and to guarantee the quick resolution of problems in the different aspects mentioned. The governments of both Laos and the USSR signed an agreement on 7 February 1979 on setting up an international commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the LPDR. In this commission they have set up different organizations for different tasks in order to participate in developing several economic branches in Laos, e.g., the forestry industry, sawing lumber, construction, communications and transportation, road construction, and also cooperation in science and technology.

During its meetings the commission studied different problems concerning the carrying out of the promises of both sides in supplying construction materials with the aid from the USSR, and all the most important economic construction for Lao economic development in training cadres, etc. to become reality. The commission members have kept each other informed on a regular basis of the operation of the work organizations, and they have studied different problems on cooperation between the planning commissions of both countries in the fourth conference held in Vientiane in 1982. The national commission is significantly involved in improving the efficiency of utilizing Soviet-Lao cooperation in

machinery, equipment, tools, and various spare parts given by the USSR. In order to make use of well-planned progress in socialist economics, both countries together continuously put all of their efforts into the development of the LPDR in order to export, for the construction industry, the mining industry, the public health system, and transportation and communications. In a speech made at the glorious congress of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Russian Federation which was held on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, Mr Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, expressed friendly gratitude to the Soviet government and the Soviet people for their assistance mentioned based on the foundation of lofty international socialist principles. He said, "we firmly believe that the solidarity and all-around cooperation with the USSR is a factor in our various victories in national defense and socialist construction in Laos. It is the cornerstone of our party and government's foreign policy. We consider it a source of victorious strength that no one can beat."

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CSO: 4206/53

INDOCHINESE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING CONCLUDES

BK291218 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] The eighth regular conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries--the LPDR, the PRK, and SRV--which was busily held for 2 days, officially concluded in Vientiane at noon on 29 January.

At the conference, the three Indochinese foreign ministers--Comrade Minister Phoun Sipaseut, Comrade Minister Hun Sen, and Comrade Minister Nguyen Co Thach--unanimously endorsed a joint communique. The conference assessed the situation in the world and Southeast Asia and all issues raised for discussion. The conference reviewed the struggles of the three Indochinese peoples over the past 5 years, which clearly showed that Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam have gone through a complicated and difficult period. Nevertheless, the current situation is favorable for the three countries to follow the path of socialism. The special solidarity and all-round cooperation among the three countries have become an important factor for the safeguarding of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The sabotage design of the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces has been smashed by the armies and peoples of the three countries.

At the closing ceremony, Comrade Minister Phoun Sipaseut, chairman of the conference, was given the honor of majestically delivering an official closing speech. The comrade wholeheartedly hailed Comrade Minister Hun Sen and Comrade Minister Nguyen Co Thach for contributing positive views to the conference, thereby enabling it to thoroughly study and analyze the current situation and to bring out in full its rich resources which have a significant bearing on international politics. Comrade Minister Phoun Sipaseut emphasized that the joint communique of the conference, unanimously approved by the three foreign ministers, is an important document for a future course of our foreign affairs, aimed at promoting negotiations and talks between the Indochinese and ASEAN groupings. Comrade Minister Phoun Sipaseut reiterated: In view of the glorious success of the conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea this time, we are very proud of the strength of the solidarity among the three Indochinese countries, which can never be destroyed by any enemy, and are very confident in the strength of our solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and the support from all friendly countries throughout the world.

After the conclusion of the conference, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign affairs minister of the PRK, and Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and foreign affairs minister of the SRV, led their respective delegations in leaving Vientiane for home on the same afternoon by special planes of the Kampuchean and Vietnamese airlines.

Before the delegations departed for home, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign affairs minister of the LPDR, held a farewell ceremony for Comrade Minister Hun Sen and Comrade Minister Nguyen Co Thach at the Lanxang Hotel. Comrade Souban Salitthilat and Comrade Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy foreign affairs ministers, and several high-ranking cadres of the Foreign Affairs Ministry accompanied the delegations to the Wattai Airport to see them off. Comrade Ngyon Phansiphon and Comrade Nguyen Xuan, respectively PRK and SRV ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the LPDR, were also on hand at the airport to see the delegations off.

CSO: 4206/71

SRV TRAINING OF CADRES, LOCATION OF MILITARY UNITS, ANTISMUGGLING EFFORTS

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 9 Dec 83 p 2

['Outstanding Work And People' Column: "Model Individuals In The Tha Na Leng Goods Warehouse"]

[Excerpts] When our HENG NGAN reporter visited the Tha Na Leng goods warehouse after we had listened to the warehouse management committee, we had a chance to meet some outstanding people who are models and have been participating in the work within the warehouse, including Comrades Khamton Sichaleun, Sa-nga Saisana, Bounnok Saisana, Sin Khamson, Keung Thammavong, and Bounma Phetsalat.

When we mentioned the name of Comrade Khamton Sichaleun the workers in the warehouse all knew him well. He is the chief of the base trade union unit, and is also on the warehouse management committee. He follows all the work in this warehouse closely so it will be consistent with the principles set by the higher echelons. When he is responsible for this work everything within the warehouse goes smoothly and goods distributed to other work sections in various departments in a timely manner according to the principles. In order to further keep the work orderly and strong, he formed mass organizations, e.g., women's [association], trade union and youth union organizations because of his actual experiences and his having worked in many places. He used to be a cadre in the ranks of the army. In particular, in 1957 he was in Battalion 500 in Company No 4 of the artillery. In 1961 he was in artillery battalion 120. In 1963 he was in the artillery battalion in Xieng Khouang Province. He went to finish the School of Warehouse Management Improvement in 1963-65 in (Ya Leum) in our neighbor the SRV. This has given him basic knowledge in economic management. After he graduated he worked in the quartermaster corps in the Xieng Khouang area. In 1975 after the country was liberated he was assigned to work in the Km 5 quartermaster corps for 5 years. In 1979 he was assigned to the Ministry of Trade for two years, and then he became a warehouse management committee member in Tha Na Leng, where he is now.

Comrade Bounnok Saisana, 37, chief bookkeeper of the Tha Na Leng warehouse, is active in his work. In 1978 he took part in the work of the party and government as a worker who carried and transported different goods. Three

months later he was assigned to be chief bookkeeper to take care of inventory in the warehouse and to keep track of different goods arriving at the warehouse, and to store them in suitable places. Superficially his job appears easy. However, it is fairly difficult. After this actual experience he selected as a Class I outstanding person and received a commendation and a five-year medal from the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

"The protection and inspection of goods is an important work in warehouse management. Any violator who smuggles goods without paying taxes to the government must be arrested and fined or jailed." This is the statement of principles in which Comrade Sin Khamson believes. This year he is 36. He is chief of the Tha Na Leng warehouse security unit. Each day except holidays he goes to inspect goods and materials smuggled from the Thai border. He has been stationed at this warehouse for over two years. Comrade Sin Khamson has seized illegal goods, especially in the first six months of 1983 when he led the people in the management department in inspecting and seizing illegal goods, e.g., pants, shirts, medicine, cigarettes, and consumer products weighing 260 kg worth 277,875 kip.

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CSO: 4206/53

PHOUN SIPASEUT CONGRATULATES WPK COUNTERPART

BK260429 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 25 Jan 84

[16 January congratulatory message from Phoun Sipaseut, chief of LPRP Central Committee's Foreign Relations Committee, to Kim Yong-Sun, director of WPK Central Committee's International Department]

[Text] I would like to express my joy and congratulations to you on your assumption of duty as director of the WPK Central Committee's International Department. I am convinced that the fraternal friendship relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism between the LPRP and the WPK will grow stronger and develop.

I wish you successes in carrying out your esteemed task.

CSO: 4206/71

BRIEFS

NEW PLO REPRESENTATIVE--Vientiane, 27 January (OANA-KPL)--Khamphai Boupha, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, the first vice-minister for foreign affairs, on 25 January, received Farouk Dawass [name as received], the new representative of PLO to Laos. both personalities on this occasion had a cordial and friendly discussion. [Text] [BK310824 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 27 Jan 84]

SAVANNAKHET GYPSUM ENTERPRISE--Vientiane, 27 January (OANA-KPL)--Documents on the official hand over of the gypsum exploration enterprise and the joint gypsum exploration project in Donghen, Savannakhet Province, in 1984, between Laos and Vietnam were signed here yesterday. The signatories were Nousai Sitphasai, deputy minister for industry, handicrafts and forestry of Laos, and Nguyen Vinh, deputy minister of construction of Vietnam. The actual official hand-over ceremony took place at the gypsum mining site of Donghen, Atsaphangthong District, Southern Savannakhet Province. The yearly production of gypsum from the Donghen mine in 1984 is expected to reach 100,000 tons, and according to the report of the Vietnamese federation of construction enterprises which is responsible in constructing the mining site, so far, 32 out of 33 projects of construction work have been completed. [Excerpts] [BK310824 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 27 Jan 84]

CSO: 4200/455

MARCOS DISCUSSES NEGOTIATIONS WITH FOREIGN BANKS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Jan 84 pp 1, 8

[Article by Willie Ng]

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday that "everything depends upon the meeting between our officials and the International Monetary Fund" scheduled today in Washington and that the outcome "is very critical in our negotiations with foreign banks."

At the same time, he said he was optimistic that the foreign creditor banks would restructure maturing obligations of the government.

He said he had received a report that the 12-member advisory committee of the 350 foreign creditor banks had gotten the approval of these banks to help the country.

Prime Minister Cesar E.A. Virata and Central Bank Gov. Jose B. Fernandez head the Philippine panel negotiating with the IMF to release the \$650 million credit facility, the first major step in restructuring the government's external debt.

Monetary officials had completed work on data and statistics which, he said, "were a little jumbled."

Meanwhile, Douglas S. Leese, chairman of the Barbados International Bank and Trust Co., called on the President to offer to promote Philippine exports and countertrade, using the earnings to establish high technology projects.

Leese said he was making the offer "as an expression of our confidence in your country" and on his bank's assessment of the Philippine as "a land of opportunity."

The President asked Minister of Trade Roberto Ongpin to study the proposal.

On the IMF talks, the President said that if the results would be favorable, the loans could be restructured by the end of the month or the middle of February.

He said the country was trying to convert short-term loans into nine-year loans. Importation of raw materials, supplies, and equipment would be done through trade financing.

Foreign banks, he said, had agreed to open letters of credit to the extent of the payment of the country's arrearages.

He said two Japanese banks, the Bank of Tokyo and the Fuji Bank, had accepted new letters of credit after arrearages were paid. "The other foreign banks are coming in," he said, adding that Philippine officials convinced foreign bankers to stop holding back dollars due the country.

"What has been happening is that the banks to whom the private sector owes money hold the dollars and do not remit them back to the Philippines," he said.

With the opening of new letters of credit, work in the factories would go on normally, he said.

He said the country usually needs \$600 million a month to import, but must now satisfy itself with less. New money would be coming from Asian Development Bank, the Middle East, and China, he said.

"We are now working for approval from Taiwan, Korea, and Australia for new money," he said.

If the government would get credit to cover its imports from Korea amounting to \$150 million worth of steel products yearly, he said, it could keep importing from that country.

Otherwise, the government would have to import its steel requirements from the US, through the US Export-Import Bank.

CSO; 4200/438

TRADE FINANCING CRUNCH THREATENS ECONOMIC DISRUPTION

Credit Lines Remain Closed

HK280239 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Jan 84 p 3

[Article by Reporter Conrado R. Banal III: "Trade Financing Still Unavailable"]

[Text] Local banks are still unable to use most of their credit lines with foreign banks, despite an agreement two weeks ago between the government and the 12-bank advisory committee that trade financing for Philippine banks would be resumed.

Bankers told BUSINESS DAY that, except for a few, foreign banks' trade financing remains closed to local banks. They continued to face difficulties in opening letter of credit [L/Cs] to pay for imports, they said.

They could not say when restoration of their lines with foreign banks may be finally achieved, although the 12-bank advisory committee had agreed to government's request for a resumption of trade financing.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata said two weeks ago that the advisory committee had promised that local banks' borrowings from foreign banks, or the so-called revolving credits which are used for financing exports and imports, would be maintained at October 17 levels. This was the day government asked for a moratorium on the payment of foreign loans.

Assumption: Part of the request was that if local banks paid a certain amount of revolving loans, foreign banks would give the same amount of new loans. The idea apparently was to help facilitate trade financing, to allow firms to import raw materials through local banks' credit lines abroad.

This however was only an assumption. The moment government declared the moratorium, foreign banks suspended their credit lines to local banks. The letter's deposits with those banks were sometimes even used to pay for maturing loans and overdrafts.

Bankers claimed that they could not even use all of the Central Bank's dollar allocation, since foreign banks just refuse to honor local banks' L/Cs.

Government then requested the advisory committee to intervene. The committee cabled all of the bank creditors that it had agreed to the government request. Officials of the International Monetary Fund, in support of this request, noted during a meeting of the committee that resumption of trade financing is "important" to the Philippines.

Good Enough

In this light, Virata expressed confidence that foreign banks would start granting trade related loans to Philippine banks. Although government has plans to ask foreign banks for higher levels of outstanding revolving credits, Virata said "getting started with the present, outstanding levels" is good enough.

There are no available figures on what the present level of outstanding revolving credits is. These loans amounted to around \$4.6 billion early this year, but it dropped to only \$3 billion around the time government asked for the moratorium. Bankers said the amount may be substantially lower by this time.

Critical Period Ahead

HK310212 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by Reporter Rigoberto D. Tiglao: "Major Economic Disruption Seen Unless Trade Credits Are Restored"]

[Text] The new few weeks could be the most critical for the country since the debt crisis came to a head on October 14 last year.

With industries' raw-material and supply inventories running out, the Philippines now faces what Prime Minister Cesar Virata in a recent telex to the country's 500 creditors termed as a "major disruption economic activity" unless foreign banks immediately resume trade financing to the country.

Since October 17 last year, the country had stopped on the whole payments of trade-related debts--mostly debts incurred for importing raw materials and supplies--amounting to \$4.4 billion, at least \$312 million of which were owed to foreign banks with confirmed letters of credits [L/Cs] from local commercial banks.

In retaliation, foreign banks from that time on have refused to undertake trade transactions for the Philippines. That is, they have stopped advancing to foreign suppliers payments for Philippine imports since they cannot be assured that Philippine banks would honor these advances later.

Refused: While suspending payments for these trade-related debts, the government, when it declared the 90-day moratorium on October 14, had requested the banks to open trade-related credits equivalent to repayments of outstanding trade-related debts with them.

However, except for a few banks--mainly major U.S. banks and those with equity investments here--the international banking community in general has refused to agree to the government's request. Trade transactions remain suspended.

The government had obviously expected the gap in trade financing to be filled by official credits and new commercial loans.

The release of these loans, however, has been made dependent on the approval by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) of the country's request for a \$650-million standby credit facility. Efforts to seek bridging loans from the U.S. and Japanese governments have so far been unsuccessful, because of certain political factors, according to some.

The cutback in trade financing by foreign banks has meanwhile led to the insufficiency of imported raw materials and supplies, resulting in mass layoffs, amounting to 22,300 in Metro Manila alone last month. Operations of local industries had been propped up only by inventories existing before the moratorium declaration on October 14.

In the telex sent two weeks ago to the 500 bank creditors signed by Prime Minister Cesar Virata, the government stated that "requirements have built up and we are concerned about depleted inventories that could lead to a major disruption in economic activity."

New Request: In that telex, the government emphasized that "one of the principal difficulties now facing the Philippine economy is the interruption in trade arising from the scarcity of foreign exchange." It noted that "foreign exchange resources have been adequate to meet only the extremely urgent priority needs, notably oil and food imports, and the import compounds of export products."

To persuade the international banks to resume trade financing to the country, the government in the telex said that the entire \$100-million loan proceeds from the World Bank's structural adjustment loan would be used to repay outstanding trade-related debts with the banks. It also proposes a detailed procedure which the Central Bank proposes to service the country's outstanding trade-related debts to the banks as long as the banks extend new trade credits equivalent to the repayments.

Local banks, however, are still unable to use their credit lines with foreign banks who have apparently refused to agree with the government's proposal despite its endorsement by the 12-bank advisory committee.

In its telex, the government had asked the banks to cadre the Central Bank's foreign exchange priorities committee if they were agreeable to resuming trade financing. Sources close to the committee however claimed that while a few international banks have communicated with the committee, it has "definitely not been on a scale the government had been expected to resume the import requirements of the country."

CSO: 4200/448

CDCP EXPECTS TO SEE FINANCIAL TURNAROUND

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Jan 84 p 9

[Article by Mario Casayuran]

[Text] Malaybalay, Bukidnon—The financially-distressed Construction and Development Corporation of the Philippines (CDCP) now Philippine National Construction Corp. (PNCC) may bounce back to solvency within the next two years.

Dr Fiorello Estuar, PNCC chief operating officer and executive vice president, said the expected financial turnaround followed numerous cost-cutting policies and procedures.

Estuar and Aber P. Canlas, Public Works and Highways deputy minister for construction, formally inaugurated last weekend PNCC's 93-kilometer asphalt road and bridge project that spanned the Sayre highway.

Estuar said positive results of the on-going amicable termination of PNCC's \$300 million road contract in Iraq would help stop the hemorrhage of PNCC's financial losses.

The 114-kilometer road project, started in 1981, was stopped as a result of the Iran-Iraq war.

Expected completion of PNCC's three other projects in Saudi Arabia and one each in Indonesia and Malaysia within the year are indicators of the giant construction firm's financial turnaround, Estuar added.

PNCC's cost-cutting moves follow:

1. Only three or four construction-related subsidiaries are left with the mother firm while about 15 others have been divested or are in the process of being divested.

2. PNCC's overhead corporate expenditure have been reduced from ₱ 200 million in 1983 to ₱ 40 million in 1984, or a 160 percent cost reduction.

The massive restructuring of PNCC that followed huge capital inflows as loans from the Philippine government "hit everybody from top to bottom" Estuar said.

Estuar, who holds a doctorate degree in engineering, was formerly administrator of the National Irrigation Administration (NIA), a government corporation.

Estuar said PNCC and the Baghdad government are now in the process of the final accounting of the project.

Most construction equipment and personnel have been repatriated from Iraq to the Philippines, he said.

PNCC expects to have a P 5 billion paid-up capital once the full conversion of the government loans into equity is finalized, he added.

Estuar admitted that the conversion process has been slowed down because of technical difficulties.

Highlight of the Sayre highway project is the 210-meter Atugan concrete bridge whose center piers are equivalent to the either of a 22-storey building.

CSO: 4200/438

PHILIPPINES

BIR SUES SIX BANKS FOR HOLDING TAXES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Jan 84 pp 1, 8

[Text] Criminal charges will be filed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) against six banks for failure to remit some ₱200 million in tax collections despite repeated demands to do so.

Revenue officials said the banks have already been stopped from accepting tax payments from the public.

The identities of the banks were not disclosed, but four of them are based in Metro Manila and two others are in Southern Luzon.

Former Central Bank (CB) Governor Jaime C. Laya had earlier requested the BIR not to disclose the names of banks delaying remittances to avoid a bank run.

BIR insiders said the CB recently fined one of the banks ₱500,000. The CB found that the bank's reserves were below requirements.

The six banks were among the 15 commercial, rural, and savings banks which have been delaying remittances to the BIR.

Most of them, however, turned over the taxes after the BIR warned them they would be charged in court.

BIR sources said most of tax payments had been diverted to various business ventures, including deposits in financing institutions which, however, collapsed recently.

Under present arrangements, a bank may hold on to tax payments for only 10 working days. After the period, the BIR through the CB slaps fine for delayed remittance.

BIR sources said many banks would prefer to pay the fine of ₱500 per day and divert the money to other undertakings which earn them more profits.

CSO: 4200/438

MARINDUQUE SHUTS DOWN MINING OPERATIONS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 24 Jan 84 p 8

[Article by George T. Nervez]

[Text] After accumulating deficits of over P3.6 billion and foreign and local debts exceeding P10 billion, the Marinduque Mining and Industrial Corp. (MMIC) has decided to shutdown its entire mining operations.

Banking sources yesterday disclosed that the ailing nickel, copper and cement giant stopped its mining operations for lack of working capital.

Earlier, the MMIC announced that it suspended operations at its Sipalay copper mine.

But the sources said the company, which is heavily-dependent on government financing, has likewise decided to stop nickel operations on Nonoc Island, Surigao del Norte.

The company has been seeking fresh working capital from its major creditors, the Philippine National Bank (PNB) and the Development Bank of the Phils. (DBP).

However, the additional funds have not materialized because both government banks new lending, and are themselves scrounging for funds. [as published]

The MMIC owes about P10.5 billion from both local and foreign sources. The PNB and the DBP exposure amounts to about P5.4 billion, aside from guaranteeing the company's huge foreign and local borrowings.

Late last week, the company said it was closing its Sipalay mine because it lost P408.8 million (about \$29.2 million) out of P541.8 million (\$38.7 million) sales in January-September 1983.

However, it added, that its nickel mine and refinery in Nonoc and cement interest were continuing operations.

The company has accumulated a deficit of P3.6 billion because of successive losses since 1976 when it started operations. It made money only in 1979 at the height of copper prices.

In 1982, it lost about P1.95 billion, and about the same amount was expected last year because of high interest and financial charges, costs and low metals prices.

MMIC also operates another copper mine in Bagacay, Samar and a cement plant in Marinduque.

CSO: 4200/438

BIGORNIA: TWO PRESIDENTIAL DECISIONS AID BOYCOTT MOVE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 Jan 84 p 4

[Column by Jesus Bigornia: "Two Decisions Strengthen Boycott Move"]

[Text] A rehash of the 1981 presidential election awaits the nation on May 14 as the boycott movement began to catch on. Two allegedly Malacanang-inspired decisions--designation by the Commission on Elections of the Roy wing of the Nacionalista Party as the officially-recognized opposition party, and deletion by presidential decree of the opposition's right to an official copy of election returns--is considered by opposition groups, radical as well as moderate, as "loading the political dice" in favor of the administration's Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL). Boycott on a countryside scale could make the forthcoming parliamentary elections a farce.

At a meeting of candidates and leaders of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido) in Central Luzon last Monday, it was decided that unless the Comelec ruling is rescinded and the presidential decree amended, they would withdraw from the forthcoming contest for seats in the Batasang Pambansa en masse. Candidates fielded so far in Bulacan, Pampanga, Tarlac, Bataan and Zambales, or their representatives hold that the Roy wing of the Nacionalista Party (NP) is nothing but the "political company union" of the Marcos administration. Under the present rules of the game, it is pointed out, only the KBL and the Roy Nacionalistas are entitled to poll privileges, including inspectors and watchers. Already suffering from serious handicaps, ranging all the way from disorganized organization, through disparity in finances, to possibly an antagonistic police, the opposition groups feel that fighting a poll battle under such loaded conditions would be pointless.

A Bulacan opposition aspirant for the National Assembly, lawyer Jesus I. Santos, reports that the moderate opposition has not given up hope for the dismantling of the so-called Malacanang-erected hurdles. The Central Luzon group, he says, has drafted a petition for the Comelec to rescind its ruling and for the President to amend the presidential decree, dated last Jan. 11. A snub at this time could touch off a general withdrawal of all moderate opposition candidates. Already, Unido candidates for the Batasan in the various towns and cities of Metro Manila are teetering on the brink of boycott. With teacher groups already considering boycott, the forthcoming political exercise could end up a "no contest."

Despite the spread of the boycott movement and increasing popular disillusionment, jockeying for inclusion in the various provincial KBL slates continued unabated. In the current alignment of political forces in Cavite, preparatory to the May 14 polls, public attention is increasingly drawn to a new name, that of a young banker-businessman, Renato Dragon, of General Trias. Supporters, including a number of local KBL chieftains, hold that in the context of the President's repeated call for the development of the Batasan as training ground for national leaders, Dragon is a logical candidate.

The case put up by backers is that Dragon belongs to a new breed of "young, innovative, and aggressive" leaders who can be expected to deal realistically with economic problems now besetting the country. Supporters add "it is from this breed that the KBL leadership should draw fresh material for key positions and responsibilities of public administration." Entering the fray with impressive credentials--presidency of Royal Savings Bank with its myriad branches, and deeply involved in real estate, development--Dragon, it is claimed, should fit in quite well in the Batasang Pambansa.

CSO: 4200/438

LIBERAL PARTY SPLINTER GROUP FORMS OVER BOYCOTT ISSUE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 Jan 84 pp 1, 3

[Article by C. Valmoría, Jr.]

[Text] A split in the Liberal Party (LP) was finalized yesterday with the formation of a new group called Aquino Liberals, led by former Sen. John Osmena, which will link up with the Concerned Liberal Party Leaders for Unity (CLPLU), headed by former Sen. Eva Estrada Kalaw.

Osmena met yesterday with former Sen. Salvador H. Laurel, president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido), to discuss details of the Aquino Liberals' affiliation with the opposition umbrella organization.

The former Cebu senator stressed, however, that the Aquino Liberals' participation is conditioned on the assurance that the elections will be "truly democratic and fraud-proof."

He said that the formation of the Aquino Liberals is based on the fundamental issue of "change through the parliamentary process" as against the boycott which can only lead to bloody confrontation.

Osmena emphasized that former Sen. Benigno S. Aquino, Jr. returned to the Philippines precisely to participate in the parliamentary struggle. "With his tragic death, we are committed to follow his legacy," he said.

He said that while the split in the LP is inevitable, "it is fortunate that the breakup is based on a fundamental issue, not only personalities."

"In this manner, it will not be hard for the 'Boycott Liberal' to join us eventually," he said.

Meanwhile, BULLETIN correspondent Jerry Lacuarta reported from Angeles City that various opposition groups in Central Luzon have decided to put up a coalition ticket against the KBL in all provinces of the region. The coalition, led by former Rep. Jose Cojuangco, Jr., of Tarlac, will field candidates strong enough to meet the KBL bets in all aspects of the election campaign.

In Pampanga, the possible opposition ticket will be composed of former Constitutional Convention delegates Jose Suarez and Bren Guiao, former Pampanga Gov. Juanita Nepomuceno, and Mrs Estela Lingad, widow of slain former Pampanga Gov. Jose B. Lingad.

Leonardo Roman will be fielded in Bataan, lawyer Teddy Macapagal or Dr Hector Ruiz in Olongapo City, KBL Mayor Amor Delso of Botolan town in Zambales, and Mrs Margarita "Tingting" Cojuangco and lawyer Eddie Zarraga in Tarlac.

Former delegates Rebeck Espiritu, Jose Espino, Sedfrey Ordenez, and Ernesto Rondon will run in Nueva Ecija. In case Rondon fails to arrive in time for the polls, the other choices are Romy Maliwat, Virgilio Calica, and Pablo Solomon.

Former Rep. Rogaciano Mercado, Sixto Antonio, Jess Mendoza, and Manalo Cruz will be fielded in Bulacan.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Cesar Virata indicated he would probably run for the Batasan in the May 14 polls. He said he would come up with a decision after the Jan 27 plebiscite.

CSO: 4200/438

REBEL PRIEST'S REPUTATION, INFLUENCE IN NPA PROFILED

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 7 Dec 83 p 6

[Article by Tom Fawthrop]

[Text] In only four years Father Conrado Balweg has risen from the obscurity of a Filipino parish priest to the status of a rebel hero, leading ambushes against Government troops in Northern Luzon.

Of the estimated 16 radical priests in this predominantly Catholic country, who not only opposed the dictatorship of President Marcos but also committed themselves to the armed struggle of the Marxist-led guerrillas of the New People's Army, only Father Balweg has adapted to jungle life with such inspired vigour. He has now firmly stamped his mark on the entire movement.

The Philippines Army has posted a \$20,000 reward on his head and has issued dramatic wanted posters, labelled "Dead or Alive."

This evident concern by the Marcos regime has served to boost his already legendary reputation still further. He is now the Philippines' most wanted guerrilla priest and charismatic Peoples' Army leader.

Influence on Opposition

After four years of outwitting his many pursuers, and a couple of interviews with foreign television crews, the colourful 39-year-old Father Balweg could exercise a major influence on opposition forces in the Philippines after a recent assassination of Opposition leader, ex-Senator Aquino.

Earlier this year I met the elusive Father Balweg, amid the soaring beauty of the Cordillera Mountains about 500 kilometres north of the capital Manila.

After several days of travelling with armed cadres of what is termed their Guerrilla Front Unit, a robust, athletic looking man greeted me, as if he knew I was coming.

Although he still regards himself as a priest he quickly adds: "If the Church cannot accept and the bishops cannot accept the revolutionary character of being a true Christian, how can I speak on behalf of the Church?"

Major Issues for Church

Father Balweg insists that the struggle for a just society is more important than whether you profess to being a Christian or not.

In the Third World poverty and injustice have become major issues for the Catholic Church. Father Balweg's demand that the Church must totally commit itself to the struggles of the poor and oppressed is greatly influenced by the "liberation theology" of the Church in Latin America.

Father Balweg was born into a poor family of the Tinggian, one of several mountain peoples. He was a parish priest for eight years in the province of Abra where many of his fellow Tinggians live.

But their ancestral lands have constantly been threatened by the logging operations of Cellophil Resources Corporation, run by Hermione Disini, a relative of President Marcos.

Sanctioned From Top

Father Balweg helped to lead the local opposition, but the corporation, with the help of the Army, proceeded to evict thousands from their lands. Father Balweg talks of his people being "terrorised" into surrendering their land.

Meanwhile, he says, the hierarchy of the Church stood idly by. This and other experiences led him to adopt a Marxist viewpoint.

One startling claim made by Father Balweg during the lengthy interview was that in 1979 he was rescued from a calculated attempt on his life.

"The order had gone out to 'salvage' (liquidate) me. The order was sanctioned from the top because I was getting in the way of Cellophil, and they assumed my bishop would not back me up...but the bishop found out about the plot. He helped me to evade a military ambush."

Father Balweg apparently had a close shave. He fled to Manila and made contact with the political underground. Then he returned to his beloved mountain provinces to join the guerrillas. But even before the murder attempt, Father Balweg makes it clear that he "saw the need for armed struggle; it was not a sudden decision but a continuing process and a logical development of my faith."

In his new life he no longer practises the sacraments; but he maintains he carries out the highest purpose of the priesthood: "If you help and organise and educate people so that they can stand up for their rights that means I am offering my life for them."

And he adds: "This is the real sacrifice of the Mass."

On the subject of priests associating with violent methods to oppose injustice, Father Balweg confidently asserted: "The Church has always defended the principle of the just war; and it was Jesus himself who used violence

against the moneylenders in the temple. The Church's stand against revolutionary, moral and just violence today is not based upon Christian teaching."

Hot Pursuit of Guerrilla

Although Father Balweg may not be a ranking member of the communist party, he has become one of their leading People's Army organisers in the region, with a roving mandate to unite all the tribespeople in defence of natural resources under the guidance of the guerrilla movement.

As with the Sandinista guerrillas, the Christian participation in the struggle has contributed to a more flexible and humanistic Marxism. The once-Maoist Philippine Communist Party has become increasingly nationalistic in its orientation and its appeal.

Meanwhile, the Army continues to pursue Father Balweg by every possible means, including a so-called "dialogue for peace."

Brigadier-General Azada, assigned to capture the elusive Father Balweg has recently offered the dialogue in an apparent attempt to lure the guerrilla priest down from the mountains.

Father Balweg has replied to the offer with a series of open letters published in a local newspaper in northern Luzon.

This highly entertaining exchange of letters between the fugitive and the man in charge of the hunt has only served to enhance Father Balweg's stature.

CSO: 4200/433

BIGORNIA CRITICIZES POLICE ON PROTEST RUN

HK010221 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 31 Jan 84 p 6

[Jesus Bigornia column: "Police Action on Protest Run Embarrassing"]

[Excerpt] If the so-called "Tarlac to Tarmac" run developed into a tinder-box situation, the police and their military back-up had only themselves to blame. Up and until, and even during the marchers' enforced "rest" at Meycauayan and before that at Calumpit, both in Bulacan, the demonstrators showed nothing more menacing than smiles and grimaces born out of exhaustion. Symptoms of the violence government feared would erupt once the marchers entered the urbanized fringes of Metro Manila were nowhere evident. "Discovery" of grenades in cars belonging to participants which car owners vehemently disclaimed is no conclusive evidence of intent to start a revolution.

But eager-beaver policemen, hungry for credits that only superiors can dole out, had to stop the demonstrators at the outskirts of Metro Manila, where the ranks of some 400 exhausted marchers were beefed up by sympathizers recruited from Metro Manila and as far away as Cavite and Laguna. A stream had become a torrent with dangerous potentials. Had the marchers been allowed to proceed, properly escorted by either the police or the military, to their intended destination, the confrontation would never have developed. In their eager-beaverness, the law enforcers embarrassed Malacanang which, they possibly thought, would be jubilant over their concern. That law enforcement officers subsequently relented can only mean that President Marcos ordered the blockade lifted.

The "Tarlac to Tarmac" demonstration should serve as a lesson to both the police and the Philippine Constabulary: That it is always better to leave well enough alone. Had authorities listened to suggestions that the marchers be allowed to proceed to the Manila International Airport (MIA) without molestation, they would have had every justification to crack down on demonstrators had they gone out of line during the march. Preempting anticipated violence by denying citizens the right to peaceful assembly and voice grievances is not the answer to the problem created by the August 21 assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, Jr.

CSO: 4200/448

BENGUET'S ONGPIN HITS MILITARY CONTINGENCY PLAN

Manila THE MANILA PAPER in English 29 Nov-5 Dec 83 pp 1, 7

[Text] Manila, (AFP)--The Philippines will be plunged into "very serious violence" if President Ferdinand Marcos carries out a reported military contingency plan to arrest thousands of people, a ranking businessman said.

Jaime Ongpin, president of the giant Benguet Mining Company, however said he did not think President Marcos "can get away with it again, referring to the imprisonment of thousands when he declared Martial Law September 1972.

Addressing the Foreign Correspondents Association of the Philippines (FOCAP), Mr Ongpin said that in 1972 President Marcos "did not have a credibility problem like he does today and we did not have the Aquino assassination which is still fresh in everyone's mind."

A younger brother of Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin, the outspoken business leader was referring to the unsolved August 21 assassination of Opposition leader Benigno Aquino, which has triggered a spate of mass anti-government demonstrations and rallies.

"People have been pushed very near their limits by the Aquino murder and the current political and economic crisis and if there are mass arrests, I think you can see the beginnings of very serious violence," he warned.

Mr Ongpin said there were "irrational elements" in the military who may try to defy the Philippine Constitution but added that "there are large numbers of professionals in the military who would attempt to stop them at any cost."

Mr Ongpin was particularly referring to the possibility that these "irrational elements," whom he did not identify, may seize power should President Marcos die or be permanently incapacitated.

On the military contingency plan, Mr Ongpin indicated that members of a group of Filipino businessmen who recently met President Marcos said the latter had revealed to them that the military "had all sorts of contingency plans" if present financial problems could not be solved.

"The gist of this reported plan was to arrest ten thousand people," Mr Ongpin said, but the President added "that after some effort, he managed to persuade the military to bring the number down to two thousand."

CSO: 4200/433

BRIEFS

NEW SUPREME COURT JUSTICE APPOINTED--President Marcos appointed yesterday Presiding Justice Buenaventura De la Fuente of the intermediate appellate court as associate justice of the Supreme Court. The appointment of De la Fuente brought to 14 the membership of the high tribunal, one short of the constitutional requirement of 15 members, including the chief justice. De la Fuente, 62, earned his bachelor of laws degree from the University of the Philippines and is a business administration graduate of the University of the East. He is a certified public accountant and placed fifth in the 1947 bar examinations. De la Fuente was elevated to the then Court of Appeals in 1973 as associate justice and should have been exactly one year in his post as presiding justice today. In a related development, the President directed the Supreme Court, along with the Ministry of Justice and the Office of Budget and Management to study the feasibility of putting up a P10 million special fund to be used for court infrastructure. The President said he was considering an increase in court fees as one of the means of raising the fund. The President had announced the setting up of such special fund during a meeting with officers of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines (IBP). The IBP had brought to the President's attention the poor and dilapidated court infrastructure, particularly in the provinces. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 Jan 84 pp 1, 3]

CSO: 4200/438

DIRECT TRADE LINKS WITH IRAN

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Jan 84 p 18

[Text]

THAILAND and Iran have agreed to establish direct trade links instead of going through third parties.

Iranian Foreign Ministry economics chief Seyed Mohammad Hossein Adeli said yesterday that both parties felt that they should maintain direct trade links.

Mr Adeli, who is also coordination secretary of Iran's Foreign Economic Relations Council and led a four-man delegation here, said the mission would explore business and economic opportunities in Thailand.

Moreover, the visit would follow up talks on various points with Thai authorities after Deputy Commerce Minister Phairojana Jayaphorn's visit to Teheran last year.

The group has met various Thai officials including Deputy Commerce Minister Prayoon Chindasilp, Minister of the Prime Minister's Office Sulee Mahasanthana and Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila.

Mr Adeli said Thailand had asked Iran to increase its purchase of textiles and agricultural products, including maize, sugar, tapioca, etc, apart from rice bought by that country.

Last year, Iran was the largest importer of Thai rice in the Middle East. It bought about 398,000 tons of Thai rice worth \$99.5 million out of \$200 million of goods imported by that country.

Thailand hardly im-

ported goods from Iran.

Mr Adeli said the value of Iranian purchases from Thailand had increased eightfold since the revolution.

He said Iran had neither offered nor requested Thailand to buy crude oil in exchange for Thai agricultural imports.

Mr Adeli said: "But since we learned that the Thai private sector is at present purchasing Iranian crude from international traders, we proposed to Thai officials to buy directly from us instead of going through a third party."

No barter deal — Iranian crude for Thai agricultural goods — was mentioned in his talks here, he said.

BENEFIT

Mr Adeli said Malaysia used to buy Iranian crude from Japan, while Teheran, in return, bought Malaysian rubber through Japan.

"But we later agreed to launch a direct trade link," he said.

"For the mutual benefit of both countries, it was recognised by both parties that one's trade transactions should be made with its counterpart who sells or buys goods from each other," he said.

Before arriving here, the Iranian delegation visited Malaysia and Indonesia. The team left last night for Singapore.

BUDGET MAY RISE BY 10 PERCENT NEXT YEAR

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Jan 84 p 19

[Article by Kowit Sanandang]

[Text]

THE national budget for fiscal 1985 which begins this October may reach 211,000 million baht, representing an increase of about 10% over the current year's 192,000 million baht budget.

In an interview with the *Business Post*, Permanent Secretary for Finance Dr Panas Simasathien said the first round of meetings on the national budget has been called to draft figures for government revenue and spending for the next fiscal year.

Participating in the meeting were National Economic and Social Development Board's Secretary General Dr Snoh Unakul, Deputy Finance Minister Suthae Singsaneh, Budget Bureau Director Bodee Julnanonda and Dr Panas himself.

Dr Panas said basic factors determining the

amount of national budget next year were economic growth and inflation. If economic growth of 6% is expected and an inflation rate of 5% is taken into account, then the growth rate of the budget should be in the region of 10% and when some other factors are taken into consideration the growth could reach 10.5%, he said.

If such a hypothesis is approved, next year's national budget would be around 210,000 million baht, he said.

"Following the first round of meetings, we have been working on the determination of total

spending and revenue collection and the report on this will be submitted to Finance Minister Sommai Hoontrakul for consideration," he said.

Where budget deficit is concerned, it is the Government's policy to keep the deficit within a controllable range and if possible, the deficit in real terms for fiscal 1985 will be the same percentage over the revenue when compared to the percentage of the current fiscal year.

To finance the deficit the Government will borrow from the public.

Dr Panas expressed confidence in the Government's revenue collection. "We are quite sure the recent tax package which is expected to bring

us an additional 8,000 million baht in revenue this year, will still make its impact felt next year," he said.

He pointed out that the tax collection of the Customs Department rose sharply during the past few months and the collection was far beyond the target set. Collection at the Revenue Department has just reached target while revenue collection of the Excise Department is expected to be slightly lower than hoped for.

The increase in revenue collection at the Customs Department will have an effect on the business tax next fiscal year in the sense that higher business and industrial production will be achieved, Dr Panas said.

BAN ON CAR IMPORTS

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Jan 84 p 16

[Text] Industry Minister Ob Vasuratna is determined to pursue his policy to ban imports of completely built-up (CBU) cars in order to protect the local auto industry, a source in the Automobile Policy Committee said.

Mr Ob decided recently that no CBU imports would be allowed as it might seriously affect the local auto assemblers.

The source said Mr Ob declared his stand to assure the local assemblers after former industry minister Chatichai Choonhavan had sought approval from the Cabinet to allow CBU imports on an experimental period of one year.

At that time, Mr Chatichai had set up the condition that CBU cars would be imported up to the value of auto spare parts exported.

Mr Chatichai cited that such an import permission would enable the Government to earn money from import duty

as the rate was high, at 160% of the imported value.

The source said the local auto industry has welcomed Mr Ob's decision to continue the CBU import ban, as the local auto assemblers preferred the sliding incentives announced recently by the minister.

Mr Ob declared the new tax incentive measures to encourage auto assemblers to increase the percentage of local parts in their production.

According to the committee's recent study, if CBU imports are allowed, the selling price of the imported car would be much cheaper than locally assembled cars, the source said.

He said at present the CBU import price is already about 50,000 baht cheaper than an assem-

bled car having 45% of local content.

"Every increase of one percentage of the local content would mean the locally produced car would be dearer by another 1,300 baht," the source added.

He also disclosed that the price of locally produced auto spare parts was now about 250% dearer than the imported price.

Deputy Industry Minister Chirayu Issarangkura na Ayutthaya, in his capacity as committee chairman, was considering whether or not to raise the percentage of local content in cars.

Moreover, the committee will also ponder reduction of car models so as to cut production costs, the source said.

He said last year a total of 110,000 cars were sold, representing a sharp rise of 30% from the 1982 level.

Of the total, 75,000 were trucks and pick-ups and the balance, cars.

"Normally, the demand for cars grows at an annual rate of about 6-7%, but last year's figures surprised us very much as it was the biggest growth in about 20 years," the source said.

He said the sales boom was attributed to the decline in oil prices, lower interest rates and the extension of more credit by finance firms for car purchases.

The source also forecast that this year some 120,000-130,000 cars were expected to be sold. This would be an increase of some 10% from 1983.

MAN FINED FOR BREACHING S. AFRICA EMBARGO

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 19 Jan 84 pp 1, 2

[Text]

AFTER almost three years of court battle and expensive investigations which took two customs officials to four African countries, the Customs Department yesterday won an unprecedented multi-million-baht legal case against a Thai firm for illegally importing aluminium products from South Africa in violation of the UN trade embargo against the country.

The Criminal Court yesterday ordered the manager of Barco Metal Co Ltd, Supat Lorkanchanarat, to pay a fine of 65 million baht or face a two-year prison term.

Supat was found guilty of importing 400 metric tons of aluminium ingots worth over 18 million baht from South Africa in January and May 1980 by using a fake certificate of origin.

Supat first claimed that the aluminium ingots were imported from England and shipped to Thailand from Maputo of Mozambique.

The Thai Cabinet has adopted the UN trade sanction against South Africa for its apartheid policy. The Commerce Ministry also issued an announcement in 1978 to enact the trade ban against South Africa.

The Customs Department seized the aluminium ingots and

arrested Supat in March 1980 before launching what was to become one of the most dramatic and costly investigations it had ever conducted.

Supat fought the case and had the certificate of origin switched from England to Swaziland with the help of Hoch Metals Thailand Ltd which is the Bangkok branch of Hochschild Group of Companies in South Africa through which the aluminium ingots were imported.

Chief of the Customs Enforcement Chaovalit Setthameekul told *The Nation* that two customs investigators were immediately sent to Nairobi, Kenya, to start an investigation.

With the help of the Thai commerce attache in Nairobi the two men went to Zimbabwe, Swaziland and South Africa.

In Swaziland the customs investigators found that there was no aluminium manufacturing factory in the country. The aluminium ingots imported by Supat carried the brandname of Alusaf Pty, one of the biggest aluminium plants in South Africa.

While in Swaziland, the customs investigators were assisted in their probe by senior officials of the country's Industry Ministry. The investigation discovered that the aluminium ingots were in fact shipped from Durban port, South Africa.

"The customs officials were suspicious in the first place because Swaziland is a land-locked country and can barely survive without aid from neighbouring South Africa," said Public Prosecutor Pricha Phaiteekun.

Pricha said more than 100 cables in connection with the aluminium ingots import were seized from the office of the Hoch Metals Thailand Ltd. He said some of the cables warned the mother company in South Africa of the Thai Customs Department's discovery of the truth.

"One even suggested that the Alusaf brandname be scratched from all the aluminium ingots delivered to Thailand," he said.

Prosecution which was also ordered against the African managing director of the Hoch Metals Thailand had already been issued. However, he is believed to have fled to the US and his post was taken over by a Thai.

Pricha also quoted another cable as saying that the company here had tried to deal with Thai customs officials "in the Chinese way" to try to settle the issue.

Barco Metal Co Ltd had signed a contract with Hoch Metals Thailand for an import of 600 tons of aluminium ingots but because of its poor financial position it could pay for only 400 tons.

Supat was found guilty of violating Articles 27 and 99 of

the Customs Act of 1926 and Announcement No. 89 of the Commerce Ministry issued in 1978 to impose ban on all types of goods with origin in South Africa.

Supat was yesterday released on a 600,000-baht bail pending a petition.

Chaovalit said the Customs Department had paid over 300,000 baht to finance the two investigators' trip to Africa which was probably the most expensive investigative work ever conducted by the department. He said normally Hong Kong or Singapore would be the farthest foreign countries the department had ever sent its investigators to.

Barco Metal Co Ltd, he said, was the first company to

challenge the Customs Department in court. All other companies found engaged in commercial dealings with South Africa had agreed to have their imported products confiscated.

"We have seized 60-70 million baht worth of goods these firms imported from South Africa," he said. Most products were aluminium ingots to be used in making electrical wires.

In a most recent case, the Customs Department seized aluminium ingots worth about nine million baht from Bangkok Wire Co Ltd imported from South Africa.

CURBS

disperse new outlets to various areas on a more balanced basis.

Suthikiat said that the association will comprise such well-known department stores as The Mall, Pata, Merry King,

Banglampoo, Krungthep Cooperative Store and Phranakorn Cooperative Ltd etc . . .

Manager of Krungthep Cooperative Store Ltd, Banharn Sirisil, will be the first president of the new association.

"My statement today might offend some new department stores. But it's an issue that concerns the whole country. If we don't do something about it, the whole business will be badly affected," Suthikiat said.

He pointed out that retailing is a reserved occupation for the local people and department stores must necessarily be considered part of the retail business.

Suthikiat said the mushrooming of department stores would contribute to worsening traffic jams, unfair competition, "dumping" by foreign businesses and adverse consequences on small retailers in Thailand.

ARTIFICIAL, NUTRITIOUS MEAT PRODUCED

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Jan 84 p 3

[Text]

WITH 50 baht in your pocket you could hardly hope to buy a kilogramme of meat in these days of recession and inflation, but thanks to biotechnology consumers will shortly be able to buy three kilogrammes worth of "meat" with the same amount of hard-earned cash.

The "meat," which Science Minister Damrong Lathaphipat prefers to call "scientific meat" rather than "synthetic meat," has been produced by Kasetsart University's Institute for the Research and Development of Food Products using soyabean waste left after the production of bean curd.

Mr Damrong explained at yesterday's press conference that applying biotechnology techniques to the soyabean waste, nutritiously close to real meat because of its high protein content, scientists at the institute were able to produce what he said was "just the same as meat even in texture and taste."

The process involves the introduction of lysine

and methionine, two chemical factors in protein, into the waste, thus making it nutritiously even superior to meat, explained Damrong to the nods of scientists present at the conference.

One kilogramme of the "scientific meat" costs 50 baht to produce at present (the cost would fall with mass-production), but when cooked the "meat" would expand to about three kilogrammes.

Mr Damrong said that he has plans to introduce the product into the market and even plans to cook a meal using the meat, which a few scientists have already dubbed "Damrong meat," for other ministers at the next Cabinet meeting.

As there are no pots and pans at the Bangkok Post editorial office, the reporter who covered the story could not gauge whether Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda would enjoy the *pad pet* and *kang pet* scientific meat planned for the next Cabinet lunch.

MINISTRY MAY STOCKPILE TIN TO STOP SMUGGLING

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 20 Jan 84 p 9

[Text]

DEPUTY Industry Minister Wong Polnikorn said yesterday that the ministry is considering setting up a tin stockpile to stop the smuggling of ore to neighbouring countries.

Returning from the first meeting of the Association of Tin Producing Countries (ATPC) in Kuala Lumpur, he said the conference discussed the continuing lack of world demand for tin.

The conference, held January 12-14, was attended by the Malaysian primary industries minister, representatives from Bolivia, Indonesia, Zaire, Nigeria and Australia, and an observer from Brazil, he said.

He said the conference called for continuing concerted efforts by tin producing countries in Southeast Asia to check and monitor the smuggling of tin, and strict adherence to export controls.

They specifically urged the government of Singapore to act in the interest of regional co-operation.

The conference regretted that the London Metal Exchange (LME) had refused the International Tin Council (ITC)'s request to deregister the "Watten" and "Kimetal" tin brands. The two smelters, located in Singapore, rely on a supply of tin ore from dubious origins.

He added that the Singapore tin smelters

have been purchasing smuggled tin. Limited action can be taken against them because they are privately owned. "We can only pass claims to the Singaporean authorities," he said.

ATPC cited its efforts to reduce the imbalance between demand and supply, in line with the ITC. Their supply of tin to the world market fell from 174,000 tons in 1981 to 125,000 tons in 1983, he said.

The demand for tin, like most other metals, is still weak and stocks are high. Moreover, the weakness of the pound sterling and the currencies of other countries which produce tin and have not responded to the weak market, have further distorted the market, he said.

He said that in the long term, the association would gear its effort towards increasing efficiency.

At the multilateral level, ITC would continue to be instrumental in achieving market stabilization at good prices. It would be in the collective interest of all producing nations at this point to reduce production, he said.

He cited the conference's note on Malaysia's effort to introduce the trading of tin futures in the Kuala Lumpur Commodity Exchange as a step towards improving the marketing of tin.

CSO: 4200/434

PRASONG TO ASK OFFICIALS TO DISCUSS UNHCR APPEAL

BK280940 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 28 Jan 84 p 32

[Text] The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] has appealed to the Thai Government to investigate reports that the Royal Thai Navy towed Vietnamese Boat People out to sea after they had sought refuge in Thailand, a UNHCR spokesman said in Geneva yesterday.

Secretary-General of the National Security Council Sqn Ldr Prasong Sunsiri responded by saying that he had received the UNHCR appeal on Thursday and would invite all officials concerned to discuss the allegations on Monday to establish the facts behind them.

He said that the report of incident received by the UNHCR was alleged to have occurred off the coast of Narathiwat Province and was recounted by Vietnamese boat people who later landed in Malaysia. He said further that officials from the Interior Ministry and police would be also invited to discuss on the UN report, according to the Thai News Agency.

He said that this was the first time that the UNHCR had appealed to Thailand to launch such an investigation.

In Geneva, UNHCR Spokesman Leon Davico said that after reports from diplomatic circles in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, High Commission Poul Hartling sent a telegram on Tuesday to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon asking him to ensure such incidents did not take place again. He said that in one reported incident 23 refugees drowned on 11 January when their boat was allegedly rammed by a navy vessel after the tow rope snapped.

Davico said since August 1982, 11 Western countries have given U.S.\$6.27 million to support anti-piracy patrols by the Thai military in the Gulf of Siam.

According to the unconfirmed reports, the Thai Navy has on several occasions forced Boat People to put out to sea again, where they were attacked by pirates, the AP report from Switzerland said.

CSO: 4200/455

SHIPBUILDING INCENTIVES GET MINISTERS OK

Bangkok THE NATION FEVIEW in English 17 Jan 84 p 17

[Text]

THE Council of Economic Ministers yesterday gave final approval to a package of incentives for investment in shipbuilding and repair facilities for a period of eight years. It also instructed the Board of Investment to announce the package to investors within this month, Industry Minister Ob Vasuratna said yesterday.

The period of promotion was reduced from 10 years as proposed earlier. Minister Ob said that the Bol Promotion Act only allows for the maximum of eight years and amendment to the law will be needed if privileges were to cover 10 years.

Other terms and conditions remain unchanged, he said.

Investors eligible for the Bol incentives have to build a graving dock or dry dock capable of building 6,000 ton gross vessels and repairing ships of at least 20,000-ton gross, Minister Ob said.

Promoted shipbuilders will also be permitted to bring in floating docks for their own use after they begin construction of dry dock. Floating docks will enjoy import duty and tax exemption as well, he said.

Construction of the dry dock must begin one year after Bol promotion is granted and the government at this stage will allow only one firm and prohibit others from building docks of this size within the next six years after the facilities are completed, unless there is a sharp increase in demand beyond the capacity of the promoted company.

The firm must have at least 100 million baht registered capital. Formation of corporate entity must be completed within one year, with Thai nationals holding at least 30 per cent equity.

Thai shareholdings has to increase to 51 per cent within 11 years after the company is founded, Minister Ob said.

The council also fix the location for the promoted dock at Laem Chabang in Chonburi Province where a deep-sea port will be constructed. The government will provide the necessary infrastructure such as roads, electricity, telephone and others.

It instructed the Bol to coordinate with the National Economic and Social Development Board to see to it that everything goes smoothly.

The promoted firm will be eligible for exemption of import duty, business tax for machinery and equipment used in the dock, eight-year exemption for corporate income tax with only 50 per cent payment during the following five years. Shareholders of the company will enjoy an eight-year tax holiday on income tax on dividend from the venture, renewable for another five years during which the income tax could be cut down by 50 per cent.

Minister Ob said that the Finance Ministry will give business tax exemption for local suppliers of raw materials or inventory to the promoted firm. The ministry will also exempt business tax for shipbuilding and repair for eight years.

This exemption covers manufacturing of goods or structures for offshore services and supply as well as rescue operations, he said.

Financial loss incurred by the promoted firm during the income tax exemption period can be deducted from net profit after the duration expires. The promoted firm can bring in foreign technicians and experts. It can also use machinery and equipment in dock for other purposes.

BIOTECH, GENETIC ENGINEERING CENTER TO OPEN

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Jan 84 p 3

[Text]

A 300-MILLION-baht National Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology will be put into operation within the next few months.

Actually, it will be the first of several branches of the "centre" to be housed not in one building but in laboratories across the country.

Science, Technology and Energy Minister Damrong Lathaphipat told a press conference at the ministry yesterday that the idea of spreading the centre across the country was an innovative concept suitable for the country's development needs.

Instead of waiting for buildings to be built and expensive equipment installed, two committees, one for policy planning and the other for administration, would be set up at the ministry to select and finance genetic and biotechnology research and development experiments in laboratories around the country, Mr Damrong explained.

BENEFIT

"In this way we can put the centre into operation much more quickly. Research and development projects, whether they belong to universities, the public sector, or the private sector can qualify for support. But the committees will be the ones who set the aims of the projects so that they will have practical benefit for our development effort," the minister said.

Other individuals responsible for the setting up of the centre were also present at yesterday's press conference. Among them were: Dean of Thammasat's Science Faculty Dr Kamjad Mong-

kolkul; Director of Mahidol's Biotechnology Programme, Prof Pornchai Matangkasombut; Savita Foundation Director Dr Malee Suwana-adth; Mahidol's biotechnologist Dr Yongyuth Yuthavong; and the ministry's Permanent Secretary Dr Sa-nga Sappasri.

Genetic engineering and biotechnology are sciences that are being greatly developed in the West, particularly the United States, and have wide-ranging commercial application in both the industrial and agricultural fields. The US, for example, can produce many chemicals, speed up industrial fermentation processes, and introduce superior agricultural crops, using the scientific technology. The latest American breakthrough is the production of "synthetic seeds," genetically engineered, that could lead to the mass-production of agricultural crops more resistant to climatic changes and diseases, giving a higher yield and taking much less time to grow.

Mr Damrong said the centre's main emphasis would be on taking research and development experiments out of the university laboratories and putting them into the industrial field.

Twelve official goals have been set for the centre, including the application of genetic engineering and the growing of culture tissues to produce higher-yield agricultural crops and other industrial products; applying the technology to speed up industrial fermentation processes; the development and construction of pilot plants which would do genetic research; and the building of an infrastructure for the development of the technology in this country.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BORDER TROOPS' PARTY-POLITICAL WORK TO BE REINFORCED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Nov 83 pp 47-54

[Article by Senior Colonel Trinh Quang Lac: "Some Matters Related to Party-Political Work Among Border Troops"]

[Text] The border troops today are a component of the People's Army, with the function of being the most active force specifically in charge of defending our borders. A key function of their party-building and political work is to make cadres and combatants thoroughly understand and seriously carry out the political and military lines of the party, the principle and view on building the people's armed forces and the task of defending the borders, to ensure the best fulfillment of the tasks assigned to the border troops and to ceaselessly heighten their revolutionary nature.

The effectiveness and revolutionary and scientific character of the party-political work among the border troops lie in always upholding and creatively applying the party lines, principles and views in conformity with the nature, characteristics, tasks and realities of border defense. Along this line, in this article, we deal with some aspects of the party-political work of the border troops in the present revolutionary stage for the purpose of promoting exchange and consideration of ideas.

Following the great victory in the national liberation of our people, the border defense and the task of our border troops have reached a considerably higher degree of development than before. If in the past the border defense was mounted in only half of the country, it has been extended to the whole of the country, under the conditions of an independent, unified and sovereign country over the entirety of its territory. If in the past we were not in a position to carry on all aspects of the border defense task, this task is now a total one, with the most basic aspects being the management and defense of the national sovereignty and the maintenance of border security on land, at sea, on the sea bed and in the airspace of the fatherland.

In addition, the border defense is carried out while the country both has peace and must fight a kind of multifaceted war of destruction waged by the Chinese hegemony-advocating expansionists in collusion with the American imperialists and at the same time must remain ready to deal with a situation in which the enemy daringly starts a large-scale aggressive war. Consequently, it must effectively serve the task of winning the enemy multifaceted war of destruction in border areas, on the coast and islands and in harbors and airports and joining with all our army and people to be ready to defeat the enemy in his large-scale aggressive war.

The party-political work must make cadres and combatants fully understand the new development of the functions and tasks of border troops; vigorously develop the determination and responsibilities of everybody; and make the border troops deserve being both an active force being specifically in charge of the management and defense of our borders and fighting against all enemy infiltration, sabotage and subversion plots and maneuvers and a part of the combat force that defends our borders and the fatherland when war breaks out.

To fulfill these tasks the border-defense cadres and combatants must be fully aware of and correctly deal with the close relationship between national defense and security, and vice versa. Security being steadily maintained is a guarantee for building a strong national defense. Strong national defense is a basis for maintaining political security and social security. In order to protect the sovereignty of the fatherland and security on our borders in the present situation of our country, we cannot separate building and consolidating national defense from building a strong people's security line. The border defense must depend on the combat conditions of the people's war for the defense of the fatherland. To organize the management and defense of our borders must be closely combined with the defense of the country as a whole. The border defense cannot be separated from building military fortresses of districts and combat clusters, villages, etc.

To defend the territorial sovereignty, border security, waters, airspace, islands of our fatherland is the common task of all our party, people and army. In the capacity of the active force in charge of defending our borders, the border-defense troops must rely on the combined strength of the people's war and the people's security line; further develop the strength of the entire system of proletarian dictatorship, with the strength of the masses serving as a base; and closely coordinate their activities with those of other forces in the army and with the people's public security force. They must fulfill the function of being the staff of the local party committee echelons and administrations in border-defense matters and at the same time do their best to help and guide the forces in border areas, on the coast and islands and in airports to acquire the necessary knowledge of border defense; state laws and regulations on borders, waters and airspace; and active and close solidarity and

coordination in the border defense and in the task of being ready for combat and doing actual combat.

In the border defense, cadres and combatants must thoroughly understand and fully express the view on being masters and being on the offensive, and vice versa. They must actively take part in building our forces strong in all aspects and make our border districts and villages become the defense lines that are politically solid, strong in terms of national defense, safe in terms of order and security, stable economically and in terms of the living standard and culturally and socially progressive. This is a very basic condition for being masters on the borders. At the same time, they must always actively prevent enemy action, attack the enemy, concentrate their struggle on the key locations and central activities and constantly maintain security on the borders. They must fully understand and successfully carry out the primary permanent task of the border troops -- to maintain and protect the national sovereignty and border security both in peacetime and in wartime. This task requires them to carry out in a uniform manner the professional border-defense measures. It involves a strict management of border-defense areas and positions; investigation and verification of anything suspicious; construction of a network of specialized bases for the fight; discovery, education, reform and elimination of enemy underground agents; guard and patrol, control and protection of the borders, waters and airports to fight against fleeing across the borders and at sea and against enemy invasion; prevention of violations of border regulations; attacks against commando and reconnaissance forces infiltrating our territory; and a movement aimed at encouraging the masses to build a strong people's security line. These are also very important activities of the border troops as they fight the enemy's multifaceted war of destruction in border areas at the present time.

When the war breaks out, the task of fighting aggression naturally becomes a top-priority one, but the border troops still must attach utmost importance to the task of managing and protecting the national sovereignty and border security and closely combining the border defense with the fight against aggression. The border troops now must be the active force in combat clusters and villages; combine combat with repression of the counterrevolutionaries; fight the enemy by stopping, slowing down, clinging to and wrestling him in order to protect the enemy and our installations; be the masters and be on the offensive in assigned areas; and coordinate their activities with other forces in chasing the enemy from such areas. This task requires that in peacetime they ceaselessly heighten the degree of combat readiness, strengthen military and political training, permanently improve and maintain training in accordance with combat plans and make all of their activities routine and regular. Only by so doing can they avoid confusion as they enter combat activities and can score victories.

To properly do the border-defending job and at the same time to be ready for combat and to fight victoriously reflects a close combination of security and national defense, and vice versa, and a thorough understanding of the view on being masters and being on the offensive, and vice versa, in the border defense force. These two tasks are closely linked together, create favorable conditions for each other and strongly act on each other. To underestimate either one is wrong; to set one task against the other is more wrong. We cannot use the task of managing security in border areas as an excuse to neglect the task of being ready for combat and fighting; on the other hand, we cannot because of the need for combat readiness and combat overlook the primary permanent task of the border troops, namely, to maintain and protect our sovereignty and territorial security of our borders.

In addition to making cadres and combatants fully understand the border troops' common task, the party-political work must make every unit be fully aware of the actual characteristics and actual task on the border line it is in charge of.

The northern border is a hostile one. The protection of territorial sovereignty and border security here is a decisive, bitter and complicated struggle between us and the enemy, in both peacetime and wartime. The combat readiness task of our border troops on this border must be very great. They must ceaselessly heighten their determination to fight and to win, cling to their assigned front, build a strong people's security line and all-people national defense, actively maintain solidarity and coordination with other forces, step up border defense and combat readiness, strengthen the fight against the enemy's psychological and espionage warfare and aggressive and sabotage activities and at the same time do their best to get trained and ready in every way so as to be able, when war breaks out, to resolutely stick to their assigned positions, to maintain continued border-defense activities and to fight victoriously.

The western and southwestern borders are friendly ones. The border defense must contribute to further consolidating the special relations between our country and fraternal Laos and Kampuchea. We must teach cadres and combatants proletarian internationalism, both maintain our country's independence and sovereignty and respect the friendly countries' independence and sovereignty, closely coordinate with them for implementation of the two countries' border regulations and actively assist them in building and consolidating the borders of solidarity and friendship to make them strong in every aspect. On the other hand, we must closely coordinate our activities with our friends' in order to unmask and stop spies from infiltrating and establishing contact with the reactionaries within the countries, those people who illegally cross the border, smugglers and criminals who undermine the political security and social order and security on both sides of the border.

Our country's coastline and islands normally are complicated terrain, with many areas being religious centers. The enemy and bad elements often take advantage of them to infiltrate, to flee abroad or to do illegal business. Consequently, in our political work we must strengthen the teaching of revolutionary qualities and at the same time mobilize and organize learning for cadres and combatants to ceaselessly heighten their professional border-defending capacity and to always remain strong, thus resisting the enemy efforts to take advantage of them, to win them over and to bribe them, as well as to have the ability to discover and thwart the enemy's and bad elements' plots and maneuvers. We must closely coordinate with other forces; build strong villages and islands; patrol, control, manage and maintain security in coastal areas. We must uphold and correctly implement the border-defense regulations having to do with the sea and relations with foreign boats and ships, and at the same time remain ready to fight the enemy if he comes from the sea to land when war breaks out.

The border troops' activities have to do with security, national defense and foreign policy and are carried out through professional border-defense and combat measures aimed at the enemy, who is the saboteurs and aggressors, and their action which may be open and legal, or covert and secret, directed against us either by direct use of weapons or through plots, maneuvers, technical means and even in the economic, political and organizational fields and with the use of those people who, for one reason or another, have been bribed, won over and asked to work for them by the enemy and bad elements. Thus the activities of our border troops take place around the clock and are by their nature political, professional and armed action. For this task to be fulfilled, the border defense must carry out all measures at the same time, with none of them being either overlooked or underestimated. The party-political work of the border troops must deeply involve the characteristics, nature and positive action of the border-defense forces in order to be effective.

The border troops' activities normally are independent and scattered and take place in large, faraway and remote areas where communications are difficult, the climate is harsh and life is full of hardship. Some areas are on friendly borders; others on hostile ones. The border areas normally are where large numbers of ethnic minority people live; the coastal areas have large numbers of Catholics. These are the places where the enemy, reactionaries and bad elements usually hide and operate.

The characteristics, nature and task of border defense require that all cadres and combatants have solid political abilities and fine qualities; be absolutely loyal to the fatherland and the revolutionary undertaking of the party and people; always uphold the party line, task and policies and state laws about border defense, and the actual policies of localities about the border-defense

task; and at the same time have outstanding professional and combat capabilities. The requirements the border cadres and combatants must fulfill are to be firmly committed to the border defense; to maintain blood-brotherhood relationships with the minority people; to be courageous, resolute, responsive and quick-witted in the face of enemy plots and maneuvers; to patiently overcome difficulties and to heighten the concept of organization and discipline, internal solidarity, solidarity between the army and the people, in the related sectors and forces, and international solidarity; to always uphold the honor and national pride of the Vietnamese border combatants and to properly fulfill their tasks under any circumstances.

For the party-political work to be effective we must first of all make all cadres and combatants fully understand and agree about the revolutionary line and task, the task of the army; clearly recognize the reactionary character and shrewd plots and maneuvers of the enemy; and have no illusion and confusion, nor a lack of vigilance, about the direct object of their action. We must seriously teach the border-defense task, the party and state positions and policies on the border-defense lines; the principles and formulas for repressing the counterrevolutionaries and the ways to deal with different kinds of objects of our action; the foreign-relations line and policy having to do with border defense; the policies about different ethnic minorities and about religion; and the state laws and regulations, and international law about borders and national waters and other necessary knowledges. We must closely combine teaching the lines and tasks with heightening professional abilities and revolutionary qualities.

The party-political work among the border troops must also be closely linked with such practical tasks as fighting spies, commandos and reconnaissance agents; fighting infiltration and fleeing by boat; preventing and putting down armed rebellion; patrolling and guarding, and having administrative control; and carrying on mass agitation and foreign-policy work on borders, for the purpose of actively and continuously being on the offensive and defeating all enemy plots and maneuvers and steadily protecting the sovereignty and border security of the fatherland.

In the party-building work, due to the fact that our border troops are scattered, we must adhere to two key aspects -- to build basic party organizations and to keep the ranks of cadres and party members clean and strong in order to serve as the hard core for building strong basic units.

For our border troops, mass agitation is both a political task and a socio-political base for other professional border-defense measures. It must be aimed at contributing to the building of border villages being strong in many aspects and creating solid political and armed bases that serve as the hard core for the movement to maintain border security. This is actually a

proselyting job to encourage minority and religious people to develop their ownership right in protecting their villages and native places, maintaining national security and sovereignty and defending the fatherland. Therefore, the border cadres and combatants must understand and correctly implement the party and state policies about ethnic minorities and religion. Political organs and unit commanders must on a regular basis care about building close relationships with the party committee echelons, administration and mass organizations, with sectors and forces in border areas, in order to create a combined strength that serves as a strong support for the border troops in construction, regular work and combat.

On the basis of fully developing that strength, the border troops must also know how to closely combine professional measures with special propaganda assignments aimed at being actively on the offensive against the enemy, smashing his psychological war and striving to divide and isolate him and to deepen his internal contradictions in order to weaken both his will and his organization. We must pay attention to awakening those people among the minority groups who have been used and won over by the enemy, arousing the solidarity and true friendship that have always existed between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples in the border areas and thwarting the Chinese hegemony-advocating expansionists' plots to sow division and to create hatred.

The border troops are an important object for the enemy and bad elements to try to attract and win over so as to create gaps that will enable them to carry out destructive plots. The political work must pay attention to safeguarding our ranks and be closely linked with teaching and training our border cadres and combatants in discipline and revolutionary qualities. We must promote a close coordination with the local public security forces and administrations in getting to know very well the enemy situation, have tight management of all objects in assigned areas, have plans for actively knowing and fighting the enemy and make the ranks of border troops really clean.

The basic-level organizations are the place where the masses directly turn the party line and tasks into realistic revolutionary action. To build strong bases in all aspects and to build clean and strong basic party organizations as the hard core always is the central concern of the party-political work. For the border troops, to build strong basic units primarily is to build strong border outposts.

The border outposts are the place where the border-defense tasks and measures are turned into action. They serve as the hard core of combat clusters and villages on the borders and the place where the party and state laws and policies about domestic and foreign affairs related to border defense are carried out. They must deserve being the support of local party committee echelons and people in consolidating and building border villages. To build and

consolidate the border outposts to make them clean and strong has a very important significance for fulfilling the task of protecting the sovereignty, territory and border security of the fatherland.

The party-political work must therefore cling to and go deeply into, as well as actively contribute to building strong border outposts. First of all, we must attach special importance to fully understanding the actual political task of each and every outpost so as to study and develop on that basis the ideological and organizational work for our cadres and combatants. The political work must also contribute to determining the organization of staff, equipment, training and command; raising the level of technical, professional and military capabilities; ensuring rear service; and making all outposts strong in every way and capable of successfully fulfilling the assigned tasks. We must on a regular basis have preliminary and final reviews to allow the border outposts to accumulate and inherit good experiences and to ensure that they always know very well the situation and their tasks and be very familiar with the terrain assigned to them.

We must attach importance to training the border cadres and combatants, first of all the leading, political and technical-professional cadres. These cadres must have high quality and uniform organizational structure being both generalized and specialized in order to satisfy the outposts' immediate and long-term tasks. The heads of border outposts, and their successors, must have a high degree of political understanding, a sound political aptitude, pure revolutionary qualities and full border-defense capabilities -- to be specialized in professional matters and outstanding in terms of military tactics and technology, and mostly commanding ability in combat at the detachment level within combat clusters and villages. They must also be very familiar with the assigned terrain, work closely with the people, know how to speak the local dialect, enjoy the trust of the local party committee echelons, administration and people and understand the situation on both sides of the border.

Strong border outposts must have strong border-defense professional units. Only if these units are strong can the border-defense professional measures be fully carried out without mistakes and failures. The party chapters being regularly clean and strong are the hard core for building strong outposts. Since the border outpost party chapters must operate independently, they must be very active, responsive and creative in assuming leadership and deal in time with any matters within the realm of their authorities. The youth union chapters in border outposts must attach importance to developing their members' assault role and the youths' collective ownership spirit in carrying out the border-defending task.

The border outposts normally are in faraway and remote locations. Life there encounters many difficulties and hardships. The party-political work must attach importance to organizing the cultural and spiritual life and actively helping to gradually improve the material life of cadres and combatants. This is the work that directly affects consolidating the will to fight, a sense of feeling reassured as they do their border-defending job and the fighting power of the border troops. We must satisfy in time the material and financial needs in connection with serving combat, regular work and daily activities, thus ensuring that combatants and cadres receive the standard benefits they are entitled to without any cut due to waste and corruption. We must know how to fully use the assistance and aid from all echelons, sectors and localities and at the same time mobilize and organize cadres and combatants to make them stress the concept of collective ownership, step up production and animal raising and develop the strengths of their own locality in order to stabilize and to ceaselessly improve by themselves the standard of living. We must do our very best to ensure supplying the border outposts with the means of cultural and spiritual activities, such as newspapers, radio receivers, libraries, club facilities, etc., as they are entitled to.

The border outposts also are the place that represents our national image and the socialist system. Therefore, we must strive to build each and every one of them to become a new cultural center in a border area. We must provide cadres and combatants with the necessary scientific and cultural knowledge and struggle to wipe out any enemy bad and poisonous cultural influence.

To build strong border outposts must be linked with building strong border villages and, along with the localities, promoting steady and strong development of the movement to maintain security in the border villages. Therefore, in addition to stressing the responsibilities of all echelons, mostly the political bureaus of provincial military organs and border-defense organs, for assuming strict and regular leadership and guidance, we must do our best to win the assistance of the border localities, forces and sectors and to create a combined strength in each assigned terrain so as to build strong border outposts and villages capable of properly fulfilling the public security and national defense task on the borders of our fatherland in the new stage.

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CSO: 4209/123

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITIA, RESERVE TRAINING TIMES PUBLISHED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Dec 83 p 3

[Militia and Self-Defense Forces Should Know column: "Military Training Time for Militia and Self-Defense Forces and Reserve Military Personnel"]

[Text] Decree No 62/CP of the Council of Ministers stipulated that every year the militia and self-defense forces and reserve military personnel in the rural and urban areas must participate in military training. The training times stipulated for each category are as follows:

Every year the militia and self-defense forces must train 5 to 7 days. The members of combat guerrilla and self-defense units (now called combat militia and self-defense units) and squad cadres must train 15 days a year. Cadres of independent squads in the mountain region and cadres at the platoon level or higher must train 20 days. Squad cadres and members of combat guerrilla and self-defense units in units formed according to plans of the provincial military commands must train 20 to 25 days a year. Cadres in such units at the platoon level or higher must train 25 to 30 days a year. In addition to the training times stipulated above, there will separate directives for places which must, because of urgent combat readiness requirements, increase their training time.

During the stipulated times, the militia and self-defense unit members and reserve military personnel must combine training with production 7 days. The remaining time is deducted from the obligatory annual labor time. The time spent by militia and self-defense unit members and reserve military personnel in fulfilling combat alert, combat, and combat service missions mobilized by military commands at the district or equivalent levels is also deducted from the obligatory labor time.

Every year the provincial and municipal military organs must set aside the necessary number of workdays for training, combat alert, combat, and combat support, and must report to the people's committee at the corresponding level, the Ministry of Labor, and the State Planning Commission, so that those organs can draft labor plans to ensure the necessary number of workdays to meet the military needs and other needs and ensure that the assignment of manpower mobilization norms to the different areas are fair and rational.

5616

CSO: 4209/142

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ACTIVITIES OF TRAFFIC CONTROL STATION REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Do Minh: "On the Security Front: at the Ba La Traffic Control Station"]

[Text] The Nga Ba intersection in Ha Dong City is an important communications hub in Ha Son Binh Province. Every day a large number of vehicles travel on Route 6 from the provinces in the direction of Tay Bac, Son La, Lai Chau, Moc Chau, etc. The number of vehicles passing along Route 22 from such mountain-region districts as Kim Boi, Ha Nam Ninh, etc., go in the direction of Ha Dong City and Hanoi. Especially, since construction began at the Hoa Binh hydroelectric site on the Da river 2,500 to 3,000 motor vehicles and tens of thousands of people have passed by the intersection. Ba La, a transportation hub, is also a complicated convergence point where there occur many negative phenomena, such as illegal commerce and goods production, the stealing of state materials, etc.

Comrade La Manh Phung, commander of the mobile police unit responsible for the Ba La zone, said that when they were ordered to go there the unit members realized the complicated nature of their mission and were highly motivated. Each cadre and enlisted man continually improves his skill and is always alert and vigilant. At the same time, only if they take the initiative in coordinating with the military control teams and the cadres and personnel of the Ha Dong financial section and maintain close relations with the masses and the local militia and self-defense forces can they fulfill their mission well.

Thanks to the unit's positive activities, since the beginning of 1983 alone they have had to deal with nearly 600 incidents in that zone, and there have been many instances of drivers who use sophisticated schemes to conceal goods under the wooden floors of the truck beds, and there was an incident involving the theft of tons of lead obtained from electrical cables so that they could be taken to the southern provinces. There was an incident involving the theft of two tons of cement carried in gasoline tanks. When his vehicle was being inspected the driver sped away and it was necessary to search for him all night in order to recover the goods for the state. There were also incidents involving the transporting of goods managed by the state, such as precious wood, grain, fireworks, and spirits which the Ba La station discovered and dealt with. In addition to incidents involving the illegal use of transportation facilities, the Ba Lan police unit also discovered a gang that

specialized in producing imitation Song Cau cigarettes in Thanh Oai District. The gang was caught in the act and evidence was collected. Another group used electrolysis to make firecracker explosive powder, etc. Recently, when inspecting vehicles the unit discovered that a Honda driver had hidden nearly three kilograms of silver and silver coins in a gas tank and in the frame and intended to sell them in the south. Hundreds of incidents of smuggling and thievery were turned over to the functional organs for disposition, especially the incidents involving bribery with money goods, which were brought to light by the unit members.

Ba La is a place which maintains security and order. The people engaged in illegal livelihood who pass by Ba La regard it as the "vital gate," while the people in the zone love and respect the unit members because Ba La has become a secure zone.

In 1983 the cadres and men of the Ba La police unit were also assigned a new responsibility: escorting high-level domestic and international delegations visiting the Hoa Binh hydroelectric site on the Da River. The 160 delegation which visited the Da River site this year were protected and the members of the Ba La police unit continually patrolled the road from Hanoi to Hoa Binh.

The men at Ba La, stationed at that vanguard guard station, understanding their great responsibility, must be worthy of the confidence of the Party and the people. That is a thought which the cadres and men of the Ba La police post are endeavoring to realize every day and every hour.

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CSO: 4209/142

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ABUSES IN BICYCLE SALE CHEAT STATE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Dec 83 p 2

[Readers' Letters column: "Distributed as They Saw Fit"]

[Text] Early this year, Bac Thai Province was distributed 200 high quality bicycles by the Ministry of Home Trade, each of which was worth 2,900 dong, for sale in two-way trade to farmers, with the purchasers of the bicycles being required to sell 80 kilograms of pork, live weight, to the state at a price of 53 dong per kilogram. However, when the bicycles arrived, the Industrial Goods Corporation informed the Commerce Service and asked that it be allowed to sell them without any restrictions. Therefore, 170 of the bicycles mentioned above were sold at a price of 2,900 dong but without any stipulations concerning two-way trade! The other 30 bicycles were distributed to the three districts of Phu Binh, Pho Yen and Dong Hy. This manner of selling the bicycles posed an obstacle to the state and prevented it from procuring 13,600 kilograms of pork, live weight. During the same period of time, the Commerce Service was ordered to sell 37 Thong Nhat bicycles priced at 1,800 dong apiece also by means of two-way trade, with the persons buying the bicycles being required to sell to the state 71 kilograms of pork, live weight, at a price of 53 dong per kilogram. Of these bicycles, 21 were to be sold to persons who were truly encountering difficulties in their daily lives. On the basis of the purchasing requests it had received, the Bac Thai Commerce Service sent to the Industrial Goods Corporation a list of 21 persons who were eligible to buy bicycles.

An examination of warehouse release papers and the letters of introduction presented by persons who bought the bikes at several counters showed that the sale of the bicycles was approved in a very haphazard manner lacking uniformity. Store managers also had the authority to approve the sale of these bicycles, as a result of which some cadres and personnel within the sector bought as many as two or three bicycles apiece. Many persons purchased two bicycles. Of the 170 grade one bicycles, 99 were purchased by cadres and personnel of the commerce sector (excluding their relatives and acquaintances who received approval to buy bicycles). All of the letters of introduction to buy the 70 bicycles that were sold to the city sector were written in hand, and some persons even purchased bicycles without presenting letters of introduction. In 21 cases, the commerce sector placed into the "hardship"

category and sold bicycles to families that have motorcycles and foreign bicycles(?!).

The Bac Thai Industrial Goods Corporation's distribution of bicycles in any way it saw fit has reduced the confidence of the people in the socialist commerce sector.

The people of Bac Thai are awaiting stern action by agencies of the law against those persons who abused their authority and intentionally violated policy.

Hoang Dinh Minh
(Bac Thai)

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CSO: 4209/133

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

REPORT ON DEGA FULRO COMBAT--Play Cu battlefield: On 25 December the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers at (Ya Lop) stream east of (Hai Minh) in [name indistinct] district, killing one and wounding two. On 29 December they attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers at (Buon Ruo) hamlet, killing two and seizing an AR-15. (?Ban Me Thuot) battlefield: On 19 December the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers at a point south of (Chi Man) Hill in (Buon Ha Kum) District, killing 10 soldiers and seizing 4 AK's. On 23 December they attacked the Vietnamese enemies east of (Buon Pon) hamlet, 1 km from (Kantriet Cheut Ya Treang) village, killing four soldiers and seizing four AK's. Also on 23 December, they attacked Le Duan enemies at (Buon Chuo Khnu) hamlet, killing one and wounding another. In sum, on these two battlefields, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas killed or wounded 21 Vietnamese soldiers and seized 8 AK's and an AR-15. [Text] [BK121303 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 11 Jan 84]

CSO: 4212/28

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

REPORTAGE ON CPV DELEGATION'S VISIT TO GDR

Meeting With Horst Dohlus

OW261157 Hanoi VNA in English 0849 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi, 25 Jan (VNA)--Horst Dohlus, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) cordially received in Berlin Monday a delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee on a visit to the GDR.

The Vietnamese delegation was led by Le Duc Binh, member of the CPV CC and deputy head of its department for organization.

The two sides exchanged experiences on organizational work. They condemned the arms race and confrontation policy of the U.S.-led imperialists, and renewed their determination to actively contribute to the struggle for peace in Europe, Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

Horst Dohlus informed his guests of the building of a developed socialist society in the GDR, especially the substantial achievements of the GDR people in anticipation of the 35th anniversary of the GDR (October 7).

Le Duc Binh, for his part, spoke of the Vietnamese people's inspiring achievements in their national construction and defence. He expressed the Vietnamese people's gratitude to the party, the government and people of the GDR for their valuable support to Vietnam.

Meeting With Kurt Hager

OW271719 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi, 27 Jan (CNA)--Kurt Hager, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Central Committee, received in Berlin Wednesday a delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee led by Pham Nhu Cuong, deputy head of its department for science and education.

Kurt Hager introduced to the Vietnamese guests the resolution of the 7th plenum of the SED Central Committee and the implementation of the GDR's scientific and educational policy in the (?economic) resolution of the 10th SED Congress.

He affirmed the GDR people's firm solidarity with the Vietnamese people in the construction and defence of their socialist homeland.

Pham Nhu Cuong, for his part, laid stress on the importance of the cooperation between the CPV and the SED in science and education.

CSO: 4209/149

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

FINLAND, VIETNAM SIGN SHIP REPAIR AGREEMENT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Dec 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Agreement To Bring Pha Rung Ship Repair Factory Into Operation Signed"]

[Text] On 5 December there was held in Hanoi a ceremony in which our government and that of the Republic of Finland signed an agreement to bring the Pha Rung ship repair factory into operation.

the agreement is intended to continue to carry out the agreements between the two governments regarding the development of cooperation between the two countries and the agreement signed 17 October 1978 regarding the assistance of the government of Finland in constructing the Pha Rung ship repair factory.

The signing of that agreement signified effective cooperation between the two countries in the various spheres in which the two parties are interested, especially in the sphere of ship repair. In accordance with that agreement, Finland will continue to provide us with materials, equipment, spare parts, and production experience in order to repair ships with capacities of between 10,000 and 15,000 tons.

Comrade Tran Van Lu, Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation, representing our government, and Ambassador Esko Lipponen, representing the government of Finland, signed the agreement.

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CS0: 4209/142

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN OFFICIAL MEETS ENVOY--Hanoi, 1 Feb (VNA)--A. Bouhara, standing member of the Secretariat of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party (FNL) and head of its international department, yesterday received Le Tan, Vietnamese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Algeria, on the occasion of the Vietnamese lunar new year festival. Le Tan informed his host of the major achievements of the Vietnamese people in building and defending their homeland and the new developments in the Indochinese revolution. A. Bouhara reaffirmed the militant solidarity of the FNL and people of Algeria with the Vietnamese people and expressed the wish for further development of the friendship and cooperation between the two parties and two peoples. Ambassador Le Tan also arranged a new year meeting with Algerian journalists and informed them of the results of the recent Indochinese foreign ministers' conference. He put emphasis on the development of the Indochinese revolution and the stance of the Indochinese countries aimed at making Southeast Asia a region of peace and stability and their determination to thwart all divisive schemes of imperialism and Chinese hegemonism. [Text] [OW011654 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 1 Feb 84]

ENVOY ON VIENTIANE MEETING--Hanoi, 1 Feb (CNA)--Vietnamese ambassador to France, Mai Van Bo on January 30 met French mass media workers in Paris to inform them of the results of the conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries held in Vientiane January 28-29. Answering questions, the ambassador pointed to the trend of dialogue which is developing in many ASEAN countries where the public is increasingly aware that the main threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia lies in the policy of expansionism and hegemonism of the Chinese ruling circles. The ambassador denounced Beijing's wicked scheme of using the Kampuchean problem as a card in their reactionary global strategy. The ambassador denounced Beijing's card in their reactionary global strategy. [as printed] He reiterated the goodwill of the three Indochinese countries and their readiness to enter into a dialogue aimed at achieving partial solutions for global solution, in order to help make Southeast Asia a region of peace, friendship and cooperation. [Text] [OW011658 Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 1 Feb 84]

SOVIET AMBASSADOR VISITS--Hanoi, 27 Jan (VNA)--Soviet ambassador to Vietnam, B. N. Chaplin and staff members of the embassy recently visited Gia Lai-Kontum and Dac Lac Provinces on the central highlands at the invitation of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association Executive Committee. Ambassador B. N. Chaplin had

cordial meetings with leading officials of the party and administration organizations in the two provinces and representatives of the local population. He visited many establishments built with Soviet assistance and several joint Vietnamese-Soviet ventures there. The Soviet ambassador was accompanied by Trinh Ngoc Thai, vice-president of the host association. [Text] [OW271727 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 27 Jan 84]

VIETNAM-CUBA FRIENDSHIP MONTH--Hanoi, 28 Jan (VNA)--The Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Month, arranged in honour of the 25th national day of the Republic of Cuba, closes today. Diversified activities were held in various localities throughout the country to mark this glorious day of Cuba, the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere. During the friendship month, hundreds of meetings, and thousands of talks, teach-ins, seminars, film shows and photo exhibitions on the land and people of Cuba and on the Vietnam-Cuba friendship were organized. A series of press articles on the Cuban revolution were published and broadcast over the radio. Many new chapters of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association were set up on the occasion. These activities have helped broad masses of the Vietnamese people better know about Cuba and its peoples' time-honoured tradition of heroic struggle for national independence and freedom. They have also deepened the militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Many Vietnamese citizens, especially those in the armed forces have voiced their readiness to go and fight beside the Cuban people if the yankee imperialists dare lay hands on Cuba. [Text] [OW280801 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 28 Jan 84]

FINNISH-EQUIPPED SHIPYARD--Hanoi, 28 Jan (VNA)--The Pha Rung ship-repair yard near Haiphong will be commissioned in March this year, according to a decision of the latest meeting of the joint Vietnam-Finland supervisory board of the project. Construction of the repair yard started in 1980 with financial and equipment assistance from the Finnish Government. The minutes of the meeting of the supervisory board were signed by Vietnamese Vice-Minister of Communications and Transport Nguyen Dinh Doan and Finnish Ambassador Esko Lipponen. [Text] [OW281946 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 28 Jan 84 OW]

PRC HOANG SA SEIZURE CONDEMNED--Hanoi, 29 Jan (VNA)--Intellectuals in Hanoi and Ha Nam Ninh Province, south of Hanoi, met recently to condemn the Beijing reactionaries' occupation of the Hoang Sa Archipelago of Vietnam. After hearing reports on the situation relating to the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes, sacred parts of Vietnam's territory on the Eastern Sea, the participants unanimously demanded that the Beijing rulers respect Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity and renounce all their claims to Hoang Sa and Truong Sa. For their part, Vietnamese lawyers have also met in Hanoi to protest against Beijing's occupation of Hoang Sa. They denounced Beijing's illegal act as a brazen violation of Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity, a cause of tension and a threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. [Text] [OW290759 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 29 Jan 84]

FRIENDSHIP WORK WITH USSR--Hanoi, 29 Jan (VNA)--The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association met here Saturday to review the association's work in 1983 and outline a program of activities for 1984. The session, attended by Nguyen Vinh, member of the CPV Central Committee and president of the association, heard a report on the association's activities in 1983. The report said that last year the association made considerable contributions to increasing the mutual understanding between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples and promoting their friendship and cooperation. The report pointed out that this year the association would concentrate its efforts on acquainting the Vietnamese people with the Soviet people's achievements and experiences in national construction and defence, and highlighting the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries, an important factor guaranteeing success for the socialist construction and national defence in Vietnam. [Text] [OW290833 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 29 Jan 84]

CSO: 4209/149

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

FATHERLAND FRONT GET-TOGETHER--Hanoi, 30 Jan (VNA)--A cordial get-together in honour of the coming Tet (lunar new year festival) was held here this afternoon by the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee. Among those present were Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly, and Le Quang Dao, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Speaking on this occasion, Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, thanked the members of the front for their precious contribution to the cause of national construction and defence. He wished the members of the front good health and a happy new year. [Text] [OW311235 Hanoi VNA in English 0812 GMT 31 Jan 84]

CSO: 4209/149

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HO CHI MINH CITY STRENGTHENS TIES WITH MEKONG DELTA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Dec 83 p 2

[Article Le Huyen Thong: "Some Thoughts Concerning Ho Chi Minh City's Economic Ties with the Mekong Delta"]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City not only has a market that is the center of its region, but also has strengths of nationwide significance in industry, science and technology. The municipal party committee and the municipal people's committee have increasingly concerned themselves with leading and organizing economic cooperation with the Mekong Delta. The recent party organization congresses of Kien Giang, An Giang, Hau Giang, Tien Giang, Dong Thap, Ben Tre, Cuu Long, Long An and Minh Hai Provinces and the Ho Chi Minh City Party Organization Congress stated in their resolutions that strengthening the economic ties between the city and the provinces of the region is an objective requirement in the nature of a law governing the advance from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production.

Looking Back Over a Process

The economic cooperation between the city and the various provinces has been developing well, especially since the meeting in early October, 1982, among the provincial party committee secretaries and the chairmen (or vice chairmen) of the provinces in former B2. In compliance with the Political Bureau resolution on work within Ho Chi Minh City, the city and the provinces of the Mekong Delta established many economic ties among the distribution and circulation sectors, between industry and agriculture, between production and consumption, between production and the territory, between production and transportation, among districts and among the different segments of the economy. Gradually, more attention has been given to the ties between industry and agriculture with a view toward bringing together the forces needed to develop the strengths of each locality.

Ho Chi Minh City and a number of provinces have adopted plans for gradually investing in the development of production, thus creating additional sources of goods for consumption and exportation. The city and Kien Giang Province have invested in the restoration of ice plants and port piers and have been cooperating in the harvesting and processing of fish and shrimp. The sectors

here and in Minh Hai Province, An Giang Province, Military Region 9 and so forth have been cooperating in the harvesting and processing of shrimp and the procurement and processing of "goc" fish, "suu" fish and carp for exportation. Chau Phu District in An Giang Province and Ho Chi Minh City have pooled capital in the acceleration of water conservancy work within the locality in order to expand the cultivation of sesame by roughly 5,000 hectares during the next season.

Against the background of the many difficulties being encountered everywhere, the city has made an effort to meet some of the needs of the provinces for equipment and machinery supporting agriculture and the processing of agricultural and forestry products as well as for spare parts. During the past year, the city and the provinces built various material-technical bases, such as providing machinery and equipment to the mechanical engineering sector of the provinces and districts, designing and building schools, farms, stations, warehouses and roads, building barges and tugboats, establishing high yield rice growing areas and so forth. The total value and volume of work of an industrial, scientific and technical nature provided by the city to the provinces is estimated as approximately 2.7 billion dong.

The city has also established joint businesses with several provinces (such as An Giang, Dong Thap, Minh Hai and Long An) through which it has mobilized a rather large quantity of export goods and, on this basis resolved some of the difficulties being encountered with supplies and raw materials for industrial production within the city and the various localities.

In coordinating the organization and management of the market within the region, the two sides have gradually established business order under the guidance of the party committees and governments of the two localities as it relates to the forces of socialist commerce.

After fulfilling their obligations to the central level, the provinces within the region have supplied to the city many agricultural products and raw materials for industry, small industry and the handicraft trades, with grain and food products constituting the largest percentage.

Generally speaking, the economic ties between the city and the provinces during the past year and since the start of 1983 have yielded encouraging results. The cooperation and mutual help in overcoming the imbalances in production and everyday life, the true development of the strengths of each locality, the increase in the volume of products for society and the stimulation of the socialist transformation of industry, commerce and agriculture, these are important factors that have made positive contributions to the implementation of the state plan.

Which Element Is of Main Importance?

The economic ties between Ho Chi Minh City and the provinces of the region encompass an entire process of cooperation in production, distribution-circulation, the trading of consumer goods and so forth. Practically all of the units in the city that have established these economic ties began by doing so in distribution and circulation. As a result, the city has been able to

market local industrial products and acquire additional agricultural and food products. However, at first, because there was not a full understanding of the objectives and requirements regarding economic ties, some units bought and resold products, taking advantage of price differences to earn an illegitimate profit. As the municipal people's committee observed: "Many units are still heavily emphasizing profit and loss as is done in pure business transactions, which has led to a lack of mutual trust, the abrogation of contracts, the failure to seek guidance from the upper level and, at times, misunderstandings between the leadership levels of the two localities."

Through practice, the various levels within the city became increasingly aware of the need to maintain the socialist nature of these economic ties and comply with the economic management policies and regulations of the state as a prerequisite to developing long-range and stable economic ties. And, only stable economic ties can create the conditions needed for the various factors involved in the reproduction process and the formation of an efficient economic structure. Therefore, while carrying out the various stages involved in the process of social reproduction, the city has begun to establish economic ties oriented mainly toward production, primarily to help establish the economic structure determined for each locality. As regards the city, the closeness between industry and agriculture was defined in detail within the Political Bureau resolution: "Of special importance is the need for the economy of the city to be closely linked to a prosperous agricultural, forestry and fishing area (former B2) that has a developed system of commodity production." As a result, "the city is able to join with the provinces within the region in quickly establishing an industrial-agricultural economic structure, one that closely coordinates the domestic economy with the foreign economy..."

Thus, in the economic ties mentioned above, the main element is the ties between industry and agriculture. These ties connect the industrial, scientific and technical strengths of the city with the rich agricultural potentials of the Mekong Delta for the purpose of gradually establishing an industrial-agricultural economic structure within the region. In view of the present situation, the economic ties in distribution and circulation are very important. However, the purpose of these ties is also to help develop the industrial and agricultural strengths of each locality. The recent congress of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization observed that the municipal party committee long failed to fully understand that the economy of the city is closely linked to the economy of the entire region, an economy within which industrial production occupies the central position. The objects of the support of the city's industry are the needs of the economy and everyday life of the entire region. Conversely, the economic development of the region lays the ground for the steady development of the city's industry. As a result of not understanding this, the city was slow in its guidance to raise the matter of cooperation and a division of labor in industrial production within the region, slow to conduct investigations and slow to determine the market needs of the city's industry.

Since the adoption of the Political Bureau resolution, the municipal party committee has concerned itself more with the objectives of industrial production and has asserted that industry must support agriculture, everyday

life and export activities. The city has sent many groups of cadres to assess the situation in the Mekong Delta, come to agreement with localities regarding requirements, and urgently formulate plans for industrial support of agriculture within the provinces of the region. A number of models of effective ties between industry and agriculture have begun to appear. The Cuu Long Federated Jute Enterprise, Tobacco Federated Enterprise Number 2, the Southern Laundry Powder Corporation and a number of units within the city's industry have established ties with specialized farming areas in a number of provinces, thereby helping to stimulate the process of establishing the industrial-agricultural economic structure within the region. These ties do not stop at two-way commodity trade, rather, they originate in capital investments, machinery, equipment, science and technology. This cooperation is designed to develop agricultural production and create additional material bases for socialist transformation and the building of the new countryside while creating stable sources of raw materials for industrial production.

The conferees at the recent leadership level conference between Ho Chi Minh City and the nine provinces of the Mekong Delta (in which many central agencies participated) were in high agreement concerning the need for the city's industry to focus on the immediate objectives requested by the provinces within the region. Initial investigations have revealed that the provinces of the Mekong Delta are in need of spare parts and components for nearly 12,000 agricultural machines of various types. Meanwhile, the city can only produce slightly more than 200 tons of parts per year. If all the production capacity of the industrial units within the city is included, the city can annually produce nearly 12,000 tons of spare parts for the machines in use in the preparation of the soil, planting, harvesting, processing and transportation. The city is continuing to make investments in depth with a view toward helping the provinces and districts develop machine repair centers and forges, repair and build various types of boats, build roads, cement bridges, pontoon bridges and floating storehouses. The city and central industry are continuing to cooperate and establish ties to help the provinces build food product, agricultural product and grain processing plants and factories producing building materials, electrical appliances and household utensils in order to transform, build and improve the areas of the Mekong Delta.

The Matter of Foremost Importance

A study of the actual situation shows that the economic ties between Ho Chi Minh City and the provinces of the region have not taken the form of a component of the overall plan within each locality. Due to the lack of planning, it is impossible to establish the balances needed to implement the established cooperative program. Therefore, many tasks concerning which the two parties are in agreement cannot be successfully implemented because their ties are not based on the plan. The objectives of economic cooperation are to assemble forces and increase the supply of products to society. There are still many obstacles to these objectives being achieved. Some sectors and units only attach importance to using traded supplies and goods for the price differences they provide. Deserving of concern is the fact that some localities are still fulfilling their local plans regarding economic ties at the expense of the norms assigned to them by the state; as a result, some

places have taken products away from their state procurement plans and norms governing their contributions to the central level in order to have additional products with which to fulfill supplemental plans regarding economic ties. Some industrial installations within the city have produced a number of additional products using raw materials acquired through economic ties but not delivered these products to the state or incorporated them in the unified distribution plan. Experience has shown that the matter of foremost importance is the need for planning to maintain balance within the economic ties among units and localities. In actuality, the state plan itself embodies the specifics involved in cooperation and ties among the main economic activities of all sectors and localities. Economic ties that are not based on the plan do not balance production factors in order to insure that the potentials of each unit are developed. The specifics of a plan encompass the economic ties recorded within the legal norms of the state and the supplemental plan regarding economic ties, which is carried out by making full use of the labor and production capacity of each locality. Regardless of how plans are formulated, they must comply with the principle that the purposes of economic ties are to accelerate production, increase the supply of products to society, properly coordinate the three interests and comply with the policies on the delivery of products to the state and the management of the market, prices and money.

Having gained experience from recent years, the city now formulates the norms, product quality standards and deadlines set forth within its plans on the basis of its own capabilities and the requirements of the provinces. The city has also established an efficient division of labor among the industrial production sectors in order to insure that quality standards and specifications are met, that the products produced are of the correct type and that the requirements of the locality are met. This avoids the problem of many installations producing the same product, which results in a backlog of products and creates waste. On the other hand, the sectors of the provinces and districts within the region also formulate plans, propose specific requirements regarding the quantity, quality and type of products needed and do not begin working with the city until they have the approval of the functional agency within the locality.

Economic arbitration and oversight must be employed to insure socialist economic accountability in all of the plans for cooperation and economic ties between the city and the provinces of the region as this is the only way to achieve high productivity, high quality and high efficiency. This also demands that the ministries and sectors on the central level give more attention to supporting the industry of Ho Chi Minh City in terms of materials, fuel, electricity, capital and so forth so that it is better able to develop upon its strength as the city's industrial center supporting the Mekong Delta.

7809
CSO: 4209/133

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

VIETNAM'S SUCCESSES, STRUGGLES DETAILED

Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Dec 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] Hanoi--The great victory of Vietnam is having achieved self-sufficiency in food in 1983. It was by a hair-breadth and to its credit, for the fall typhoons took their toll, and rice production--17 million tons--leaves practically no surplus available for export. But it is the first time in many years that the basic food needs of the population have thus been covered. Until 1975 the two Vietnams lived on the assistance of their respective allies. In 1979, the year following the invasion of Cambodia, and marked by the war with China, more than 1.5 million tons of grains still had to be imported.

But the success of 1983 is only one stage in a long march. The vice prime minister responsible for the plan, Mr Vo Van Kiet, last week set the annual increase of the harvest over the next few years at one million tons. This should make it possible not only to feed the million Vietnamese added every year to the national population (58 million at the present time), but even to earn, thanks to sales abroad, precious foreign exchange indispensable for the importation of chemical fertilizers, which in turn will make it possible to improve yields, to bring new land into production, and therefore increase the available surplus.

Rice and food crops--for which the nature of the as yet untilled soils are poorly suited--are not the only types of production which they want to develop. Rubber trees should soon cover some 800,000 hectares north of Ho-Chi-Minh-Ville and toward the high plateaux, and the rubber to be derived from them should particularly contribute to erasing a part of the debts to the USSR, the German Democratic Republic and other socialist countries incurred by Vietnam.

Food self-sufficiency is not the only recent success. In the early fall no quarter of Hanoi enjoyed more than two full days of electric current per week. Light shines a bit less rarely since the first turbine of the Pha Lai thermal electric plant--inaugurated during the early November visit of the Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister Aliev--commenced operation. Four others must be put in operation between now and 1987, the year when the hydroelectric plants of Hua Binh and Tri An, in other parts of the country, will in principle begin to operate with capacities of 1,900,000 and 400,000 kilowatts, respectively.

Between now and then they also hope in Hanoi that the search for petroleum in the sea, conducted with the help of the Soviets, will have begun to give some results.

So much for energy, which, after the food sector, constitutes the first priority. But the future is not so clear with regard to other branches of industry, whether heavy or light. It is true that they are starting almost from scratch! In 1980 the value of national industrial production was more than 10 percent lower than it was in 1978. This is why, moreover, that the slightest improvement is immediately felt, even if certain particularly severe foreign observers consider that the Vietnamese economy is not really developing, but is content just to "bounce" off an impenetrable floor reached at the end of a long decline.

Officials whom one may meet either in Hanoi or in Ho-Chi-Minh-Ville are obviously less pessimistic, but neither do they show any exaggerated complacency. After having finally discovered peace in 1975, they relate in effect, the country launched vast projects. Too ambitious perhaps. Their completion was in any case difficult to reconcile with the military expenses which weighed on Vietnam after 1979. Whose fault was that? That is another question, but making a virtue out of necessity it was at this moment that a certain "liberalization" of economic policy set in, which had the aim--and the result--of urgently developing the "productive forces", particularly in the food sector and in foreign trade, which is both the source of foreign exchange and the remedy for the inadequacies of distribution.

Sorting Things Out

The hottest part of the emergency having passed, they are drawing up the balance sheet. The experiment of a new economic policy was approved in June 1982 by the 5th congress of the party, but they are already trying to sort out its various effects, positive and negative. Since the choices are largely of a political nature, they cannot be made overnight. They reflect the old distrust of an austere north toward a licentious south, they translate a certain plan of social development, and take into account finally, even if they do not say so, the "advice" of the powerful Soviet moneylender.

There is no question, say those who spoke to us today, of going back on the directions of the 5th congress, especially in regard to the structures of agricultural production where the incentive measures have proved their worth. On the other hand a correction was necessary in the field of foreign trade, mainly at Ho-Chi-Minh-Ville, where the impetuous development of private initiative led to imbalances which had to be corrected. On the "thieves' market" of Saigon, tape recorders and television sets thereafter gave way to more modest rows of watches, cameras, and hardware... Henceforth all economic relations of the great metropole of the south with foreign countries will be conducted, at least in theory, by a single company, over which the state exercises vigilant control.

One can discern the traces of that spirit of compromise in the conclusions of the conference of the organizations of the party at Ho-Chi-Minh-Ville which prevailed early in November, when they avoided censuring anyone, while at the same time noting the goals, in due time, of the socialization of the economy.

They did this, nevertheless, without an excessively systematic voluntarism, the past tests of which seem to have cured a part of the Vietnamese leadership.

"We have learned lessons from the errors of the past, and we are groping forward while putting into effect the corrections which become necessary", they explain to one here and there. Pure pragmatism? Not quite, for the political picture is still in the forefront. But it is a question of blending in with the realities.

The International Context

The "Boss" of Ho-Chi-Minh-Ville sums up this state of mind--and the patience which it assumes,--when he explains how, in his view, "the problem of distribution" must be solved. If the aim is to extend the share of state trade (about 40 percent of family budgets at present goes to the private sector and more than 50 percent with regard to food), it can be achieved only when shortages are on the way to disappearing. A "normal" supply will prohibit the considerable price spreads now shown between the parallel market and the state stores, leading finally to a homogenization of the two systems, less by authoritarianism than by the action of economic laws.

An idyllic vision but uncertain over the long run? Not at all, replied Mr Mai Chi Tho opening the five fingers of his hand: "You will see in five years..." Which is the same as saying the day after tomorrow.

The same relative optimism is shared by others to whom we spoke, who think they can justify it with a variety of arguments. Of course, they admit, our economy is burdened by the weight of a galloping demography and unemployment inherited from the "changes" of 1975 (and which some recent fiscal measures, in the south at least, seem to have aggravated considerably). But it is also true that Vietnam is one of the developing countries which shows a notable margin of progress, whether in agricultural yields, the area of arable land, the exploitation of natural resources, or even the utilization of installed industrial equipment. The electric power capacities of the programs which were perhaps overly ambitious at the start, and which have dragged on for years, might be justified at the end of the current decade.

It is obvious that everything would be much easier if Vietnam were not subject, parallel with the tasks of economic development, to the constraints imposed by its own concept of security. In other words by the burden of its military expenditures, in Cambodia or elsewhere, in a general way against China.

Unfortunately it is not the moment for great peace initiatives. In Hanoi they refuse to lock themselves into an attitude of intransigence while recalling that throughout its history Vietnam has known how to come to terms, when it was both necessary and possible, with its imposing neighbor to the north. "Vietnam," said the last issue of the periodical ETUDES VIETNAMIENNES published in Hanoi, "has a thousand years of experience in how to manage the self-esteem of wild beasts."

The international environment would have to be favorable to a search for compromise, but who today has a real interest in seeing a peaceful environment established around Vietnam, one of the people with whom we spoke asked us.

Neither the Chinese nor the Americans, it seems. As for the Soviets, the respect for the agreements among fraternal countries and parties hardly permits one to ask the question--even though some doubt sometimes clouds their expressions.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

LAM DONG ECONOMIC ZONE--In 1983 (Da Oai) District, Lam Dong Province received 1,000 families to build new economic zones, or 50 percent more than last year. The district has so far received almost 4,300 families for resettlement in various new economic zones. They have reclaimed more than 6,000 hectares of land for agricultural production. [Summary] [BK251621 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Jan 84]

CSO: 4200/449

AGRICULTURE

MINISTRIES COOPERATE TO GROW VEGETABLES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Dec 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Home Trade Cooperate To Provide Vegetables for the Municipalities and Industrial Zones"]

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Home Trade have cooperated to resolve the difficulties in the planting phase, create food crop belts, and supply vegetables to the municipalities and industrial zones.

At present, although the total cultivated area and total vegetable output are still stable, the area and output in specialized vegetable areas in the food belts of the municipalities and industrial zones have tended to decline seriously.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Home Trade have made all-out efforts to take many steps to encourage the regulating and spreading out of the seasons, but the situation of vegetable scarcities in interseasonal periods still exists. Furthermore, the commercial sector has not yet mastered the vegetable market and vegetable prices are not stable, which directly affects the lives of cadres and the people.

In order to supply sufficient quantities of fresh vegetables on a regular basis and at stable prices to cadres, workers, the armed forces, and the people of the municipalities and industrial zones, the two ministries determined that it is necessary first of all to zone specialized vegetable-growing areas and closely guide the annual and seasonal production plans. The Ministry of Agriculture and the localities have invested in improving the water conservancy systems in the vegetable areas, with the formula of the state providing the principal materials and the cooperatives mobilizing manpower and capital in order to build water conservancy systems for the cooperatives. The scientific research organs have concentrated their research on selecting and cross-breeding in order to create vegetable varieties that are appropriate to the weather, the climate, and the cultivation conditions.

The responsible sectors will enforce the regulations regarding the regular supplying of the full amounts of grain to people growing vegetables, establish appropriate vegetable prices and state purchasing prices for the various kinds of vegetables and the state purchasing times, and especially encourage the collectives to grow vegetables during the interseasonal and off-season periods, combined with the promotion of processing so that vegetables can be stored. The home trade sector has tightly organized the signing of two-way contracts with producers, and organized state purchasing, transportation, and the distribution of vegetables to retail sales locations.

NORTHERN PROVINCES REPORT GOOD 10TH MONTH CROPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Dec 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "The North Harvests Good 10th Month Crops; Rice Yield and Output Exceed Plan Quotas but Are Lower Than Last Year's 10th Month Season; Quang Ninh, Hoang Lien Son and Ha Tuyen Provinces Record Their Highest 10th Month Rice Yields Ever"]

[Text] The northern provinces have finished harvesting their 10th month rice crops and achieved good results. According to initial figures, the average 10th month rice yield this year was 21.8 quintals per hectare, 0.10 quintal per hectare above the plan (but 2.3 quintals lower than last year's 10th month season). The output of paddy exceeded 2.93 million tons, 80,000 tons more than planned but a reduction of more than 362,000 tons compared to 10th month paddy output in 1982. The provinces of Quang Ninh, Hoang Lien Son and Ha Tuyen had a successful 10th month season, recording their highest yields ever, yields higher than last year by 0.75 to 2 quintals per hectare.

The districts that are skilled in intensive cultivation have recorded average yields for the entire year in excess of 7 tons per hectare. The seven districts of Hai Hau and Nghia Hung in Ha Nam Ninh Province, Dan Phuong in Hanoi, Tho Xuan in Thanh Hoa Province, Dong Hung in Thai Binh Province and My Van and Hai Duong City in Hai Hung Province recorded average rice yields for the entire year of 73 to 82 quintals per hectare. Although figures have only been compiled in five provinces, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Tuyen, Quang Ninh and Hoang Lien Son, 38 cooperatives have recorded average yields in excess of 80 quintals per hectare, 13 of which recorded yields of 10 tons per hectare.

In the provinces of Hoang Lien Son, Ha Tuyen and Quang Ninh, despite drought at the start of the season, flooding at the end of the season and frequent sabotage by the Chinese expansionists, the compatriots of the ethnic minorities remained in their fields, sowed and transplanted their 10th month rice crops on schedule, practiced intensive cultivation well and recorded the highest average 10th month rice yields ever, from 22.2 to 27 quintals per hectare.

From the very first days of the 10th month season, the collective farmers of the North waged a stubborn fight against natural disasters in order to transplant their crops on schedule; in particular, the hot, sunny days that

lasted from mid-June until the end of July caused a shortage of water to develop on hundreds of thousands of hectares of fields. The localities concentrated the use of their labor forces, sources of electricity and equipment on putting water into fields, accelerated the preparation of fields and sowed and transplanted their crops on schedule. Generally speaking, 10th month rice crops grew well. However, at the end of the season, repeated, unprecedented natural disasters occurred. Between late September and early November four typhoons and two tropical depressions slammed into our country. The typhoons occurred just as the grains of the 10th month rice were beginning to fill, thereby inflicting heavy damage and adversely affecting yield, including within such key agricultural provinces as Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien, etc. As many as 330,000 hectares of rice were inundated during that period. Of this amount, 67,000 hectares were a complete loss or produced insignificant harvests.

Together with the efforts made by farmers, the working class, especially workers of the power sector, made major efforts to provide from 56,000 to 60,000 kilowatts of electric power during each phase of campaigns to combat drought and waterlogging. The agricultural supply sector coordinated with the localities and quickly transported fertilizer, pesticide and seed to support cooperatives in their transplanting and intensive cultivation of 10th month rice. The various localities applied more fertilizer, especially chemical fertilizer, than in previous seasons.

The farmers of the South have begun to harvest their 10th month rice crops. The prospects for the 10th month rice crop in the South are better than last year, both in terms of yield and output. Yield is estimated as 22.6 quintals per hectare. As a result, the estimated 10th month rice yield for the entire country is 23.2 quintals per hectare.

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CSO: 4209/133

EDITORIAL URGES INCREASED INTENSIVE CULTIVATION OF RICE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Dec 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Launching a Widespread and Highly Effective Intensive Cultivation of Rice Movement"]

[Text] Grain production, primarily the production of rice, occupies the position of foremost importance in agricultural development. Rapidly increasing the output of rice is a pressing demand of life.

Our country's rice fields measure only about 4.6 million hectares. There is not much land left that can be opened to the cultivation of rice. The guideline for increasing the output of rice as set forth in the resolution of the 5th Party Plenum is "...in conjunction with clearing land in order to expand the amount of area under cultivation, the main focus of our efforts must be to increase the practice of intensive cultivation, increase multicropping and establish high yield rice growing areas that produce a large output."

Prior to the August Revolution, our country's rice yield was usually only about 10 to 13 quintals per hectare. During the 35 years of the war of resistance against aggression and national construction, we gradually raised rice yields. By the 1970's, rice yields stood at 19-23 quintals per hectare. In the first years of the 1980's average yield stands at 23-25 quintals per hectare per rice crop.

Recently, in keeping with the guideline of practicing intensive cultivation, we have recorded rather high rice yields, yields which, although not widespread, do mark a new step forward in rice production. Six provinces have recorded yields in excess of 6 tons of rice per hectare per year, 50 districts have recorded yields in excess of 7 tons and 500 cooperatives, production collectives and villages have recorded yields in excess of 8 tons. These are models of skilled intensive cultivation that have emerged in all areas of the country, even in areas where we once thought such yields would be difficult to achieve.

Compared to all the land under the cultivation of rice, the record yields mentioned above represent only a very small percentage. Average yields are

still far below record yields. One important reason why units have recorded low yields is their failure to make good use of existing material-technical bases. There are generally about 5.7 million hectares under the cultivation of rice throughout the country, 3.77 million hectares of which are irrigated and 400,000 hectares of which are drained. As regards rice varieties, we have hundreds of varieties that are suitable to the various production seasons and different growing areas, some of which yield 7 to 8 tons per hectare per season on hundreds of hectares or 5 to 6 tons per hectare per season on thousands and tens of thousands of hectares. With regard to fertilizer, some localities have the ability to apply an average of 10 to 15 tons of livestock manure and 5 to 20 tons of green manure per hectare per crop. The state has also made an effort to supply much chemical fertilizer in order to meet the requirements of intensive cultivation. These objective conditions permit us to accelerate the intensive cultivation movement, develop our arable land and labor in depth, establish many large, high yield fields and raise rice yields on all land under cultivation.

The experience of the advanced model units shows: every production installation can and must build its own material-technical bases for intensive cultivation. On the basis of establishing sources of water, cooperatives and production collectives must rebuild their fields, build systems of irrigation and drainage ditches, build embankments to combat flooding and waterlogging and raise two or three intensively cultivated rice crops per year or two rice crops plus one dry land crop. Effective control of water is the first prerequisite to intensive cultivation, to reducing production costs and encouraging each laborer to practice intensive cultivation on a stable basis.

The most pressing requirement once effective control of water has been established is to select an allocation of varieties that is suited to land conditions and during each season, it is also necessary to select a mix of long and short-term varieties that is suited to field elevation, soil fertility and nutrients and balanced with draft power and labor. On a limited scale, achieving effective control of water where there was once a shortage of water and using suitable varieties can increase crop yields by 40 to 50 percent. Together with selecting appropriate crop varieties and creating the conditions needed to achieve effective control of water, fertilizer always heightens the impact of the two factors mentioned above. Proper timing, crop protection and early, correct weeding are indispensable in intensive cultivation.

The organization of management, the implementation of specific policies and the molding of the thinking of laborers must meet the requirements involved in the application of technological advances both in the immediate future and over the long range. Tapping the spirit of collective ownership of laborers and simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions, the key one being the scientific-technological revolution, create the conditions needed to initiate intensive cultivation and raise the yield and output of rice, help to resolve the food problem of society and make it possible to redistribute agricultural and social labor and gradually advance agriculture to large-scale socialist production.

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES FOR LATE JANUARY REVIEWED

OW312050 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Following are major features in agricultural production activities over the past 10 days:

In the northern provinces, cold weather slowed the pace of transplanting the 5th-month rice crop; only about an average of 18,000 hectares of paddies was transplanted daily. The largest transplanted areas are in Haiphong, Binh Tri Thien, Vinh Phu, and Nghe Tinh Provinces.

In the delta provinces, soil preparations have been made over a large acreage, but insufficient water prevented transplanting; as a result, some rice seedlings mature enough for transplanting could not be transplanted.

A recent severe cold spell caused some 10,000 hectares of rice seedlings to perish in the country. Localities are continuing to tend rice seedlings and protect mature rice seedlings for transplanting on sunny, warm days.

In the past 10 days, the southern provinces transplanted rice seedlings on 538,000 hectares, or 81 percent of the plan norm. The best growing period for winter-spring rice in the southern provinces is over; however, the transplanting pace is slow; many provinces have fulfilled only 40-50 percent of the plan norms. Hau Giang, Tien Giang, and Cuu Long Provinces have fulfilled the plan norms.

Rice pests, particularly rice blast, have appeared in some transplanted areas.

In the past week, vegetable, secondary, and industrial crops were cultivated on 393,000 [figure as heard] hectares countrywide or 96.9 percent of the cultivated area achieved in the corresponding period last year. Over the past 10 days, another 70,000 [figure as heard] hectares of secondary and industrial crops was cultivated countrywide. An increase of 36,000 hectares was noted for secondary crops, including 10,000 hectares for corn; 12,000 hectares for sweet potatoes and cassava; and 14,000 hectares for the industrial crops, primarily for peanuts, tobacco, and sugarcane acreage. The increases for other plants were small.

AGRICULTURE

DAU TIENG WATER CONTROL PROJECT ON SCHEDULE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Dec 83 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Dau Tieng Water Conservancy Project Continually Maintains Construction Rate"]

[Text] The Dau Tieng Water conservancy project in Tay Ninh is the first large water conservancy project to be built in the south of our country. Its construction began in April 1980. Since then the project has passed through many phases of concentrated construction. Closely combining mechanized and manual means and fulfilling the slogans "The state and the people work together" and "The central and local levels work together," to date the project has excavated more than 13.9 million cubic meters, embanked 7.8 million cubic meters of soil, laid 340,000 cubic meters of paving rock, poured 54,000 cubic meters of concrete, and dug a system of irrigation and drainage canals and ditches 185 kilometers long. In general, the main project items have been essentially completed or their main parts have been completed. On 12 January 1983 the first phase of the damming of the Saigon River was successfully carried out and on 9 December 1983 the second phase of the damming Saigon River was also a brilliant success.

Since construction began the Dau Tieng water conservancy project has maintained the construction rate and met the time and quality standards. The Saigon River has been conquered by man in order to supply irrigation water for the 1984-1985 winter-spring season and ensure that the project exerts an effect in the first phase by irrigating 42,000 hectares by the end of 1985. The success of the second phase of the Saigon River damming enabled the Dau Tieng water conservancy project to enter a new construction phase, so that the project can be essentially completed by the end of 1985. After the Dau Tieng project is completed it will be possible to provide irrigation water for 172,000 cultivated hectares in Tay Ninh Province. Furthermore, the project will provide additional fresh water for the lower basin of the Saigon River during the dry season.

At exactly 0800 on 10 December a solemn ceremony marking the successful damming of the Saigon River was held on the spot, on the project's main dam.

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

CROP AREAS EXPANDED IN SOUTH--Hanoi, 22 Jan (VNA)--To mark off areas for and invest heavily in crop specialisation, especially of industrial and export crops, is a major agricultural policy of many districts of Dong Nai Province, east of Ho Chi Minh City. Tan Phu District is a case in point. It has divided its cultivated land into four main economic areas: one for rubber trees covering 8,000 hectares, another for soya covering 15,000 hectares, the third for sugarcane, 5,000 hectares, and the fourth for wet rice, more than 10,000 hectares. Likewise, Thon Nhat District has made intensive investment in 80 percent of its maize producing areas, (91) percent of the soya area and 100 percent of the rice area. As a result, in 1983 per hectare yield increased by 310 kilos per maize, and by 1,000 kilos for rice. Long Thanh District, for its part, has combined the growing of coconut palm with the rearing of shrimp on 3,000 hectares of submerged saline soil in Phuoc An, Phuoc Khanh and Vinh Thanh villages. [Excerpts] [BK251621 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 22 Jan 84]

BINH TRI THIEN RICE--As of 15 January, Binh Tri Thien Province had planted 33,700 hectares of winter-spring rice, achieving 41 percent of the planned area. Various agricultural cooperatives have completed their land preparation for the winter-spring rice crop. Due to the prolonged cold spell, the pace of planting in Bo Trach District is slower, but it has sown more rice seedlings to fill up all the planned areas. [Summary] [BK251621 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Jan 84]

CSO: 4200/449

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

BRIDGE IN HANOI OPENED--This morning, 25 January, the Ministry of Communications and Transportation held an official ceremony to open the Thang Long Bridge to small motorcars. Attending the ceremony were Comrade Tran Vy, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee; Nguyen Dinh Doan, vice minister of communications and transportation; (Lasibin), economic counselor of the Soviet Embassy; and correspondents of the Vietnamese and Soviet press and news agencies. After the ceremony, a convoy crossed the bridge to the enthusiastic applause of bridge-construction cadres and workers and of the local people. According to the notice of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation, from now on, the Thang Long Bridge will be open daily round-the-clock to two-way traffic of light motorcars, including small cars, passenger cars and trucks of 10 tons or less, on the lower deck of the bridge. The opening of the bridge to traffic significantly represents the great efforts of the cadres and workers assuming construction work which will be continued until scheduled completion. The Thang Long Bridge Construction Joint Enterprise has set up a separate bridge management enterprise to coordinate with security organs in properly managing the safe use of the bridge and in meeting the increasing communications and transportation needs in the country's economic construction.[Text] [OW271435 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Jan 84]

CSO: 4200/449

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

HOANG TUNG ATTENDS SCULPTURE EXHIBIT--The second exhibition on 10 years of sculpture was opened on 20 January at the Vietnam Fine Arts Museum by the Vietnam Fine Arts Association and the Fine Arts Departments under the Culture Ministry. Attending the opening ceremony were comrades Hoang Tung, secretary of the party Central Committee; Van Phac, member of the party Central Committee and vice culture minister; and Tran Van Can, chairman of the Vietnam Illustrative Arts Association; and numerous representatives of culture, news and press organizations at the central level and in Hanoi. The first exhibit on 10 Years of Sculpture consisted of 102 art works by 49 sculptors. The current exhibit has on display 237 works by 100 artists, including 13 sculptresses and 1 ethnic carver. Most of the works are made of solid materials such as copper, aluminum, stone, concrete and jackfruit wood. The works on display are in praise of the glorious party and the venerated and beloved Uncle Ho; they also aesthetically reflect the creative labor of workers, collectivized peasants, and socialist intellectuals in socialist construction. Many fine works depict the high vigilance of our armed forces and people and their combat readiness in defense of our socialist fatherland. [Excerpts] [OW240057 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Jan 84]

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